REGISTERED No. 17–1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

[illegible] NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1874.

[illegible] BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] payable to the Bombay Gazette [illegible]

[illegible] Per Annum [illegible]
[illegible] Half-yearly [illegible]
[illegible] Quarterly [illegible]
[illegible] Monthly [illegible]

[illegible] SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

Per Annum ... Rs. [illegible]
Half yearly ... [illegible]
Quarterly ... 26
Monthly ... 7

Up-Country Rates include Postage [illegible].

[RATES] FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] lines and under—
[First] insertion ... Rs. 5 0
[illegible] do. ... „ [illegible]
[illegible] do. ... „ 2 8
[illegible] and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 [illegible] As.
[illegible] advertisement [illegible] less than eight lines.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] ... 8 As. per Line.
[illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible] double the above.
[illegible] are to be inserted for a considerable [illegible]

[SH]ORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] or three lines relating to such matters [illegible] Wanted or Servants [illegible] Changes of Residence, [illegible]

[illegible] ... Rs. 1 0
[illegible] ... 0-8 [illegible]

All [illegible] according to the space occupied [illegible] to the [illegible]

[illegible] Cheques, and other Remittances, [illegible] payable to the "Proprietor of the [illegible]"

SHIPPING.

[STEAM] COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), [under] Contract with Government, despatch [Steamers] as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

[The Steamer] "MADRAS," 1,927 Tons, 300 H.P., [illegible] will be despatched on THURSDAY, the [illegible] September 1874.

[illegible] „ Colombo
[illegible] „ Galle
[illegible] „ Negapatam
[illegible] „ Madras
[illegible] „ Coconada
[illegible] „ Vizagapatam
[illegible] „ Bimlipatam
[illegible]

[illegible] at sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

[illegible] Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from [illegible] the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every week [illegible] touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and BAHREIN, KOWEIT, MAHOMERAH.

[illegible] Commander J. [illegible] will be despatched on WEDNESDAY the 16th September 1874, at 2 p.m.

[illegible] „ Mahomerah [illegible]
[illegible] „ Fao [illegible]
[illegible] „ Bushire [illegible]
[illegible] „ Bahrein ... 9
[illegible] „ Linga ... 14
[illegible] „ Bunder Abbas ... 16
[illegible] ... 18
[illegible] Arrive BOMBAY [illegible]

[illegible] will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with [Government], and in connection with [illegible] from England, will during [the Monsoon] despatch a Steamer to K[urrachee] every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, [and] an extra [Steamer] every Saturday at the same hour.

[illegible] "[illegible]SHEER," 792 Tons, 150 H.P., Commander J. [illegible] will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September.

[illegible] "KURRACHEE," 810 Tons, 150 H.P., Commander [illegible] will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th September.

[illegible] "CALCUTTA," 860 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. [illegible] will be despatched on FRIDAY the 25th [illegible] at 2 p.m.

[Cargo] will be received on the day of sailing.

[illegible] Agents.

[REWDUNDA] STEAM FERRY.

THIS FERRY will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, (weather permitting).

Departure from Bombay daily at 2 P.M.
Departure from Rewdunda daily at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

[illegible] September 1874.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer St. OLAF, leaving shortly, has room for a small quantity [of] Light Freight.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government. STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across [the] Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
[illegible]	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
[illegible]	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
[illegible]	3 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
[illegible]	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
[illegible]	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0

The [illegible] Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 [illegible]

[The] Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at [illegible] and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. [illegible], Meadow Street, Bombay, [illegible] December 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY [illegible] R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
[illegible]	£19	[illegible]	£4
[illegible]	22	[illegible]	8
[illegible]	21	[illegible]	9
[illegible]	25	[illegible]	9-10
[illegible]	34	[illegible]	14
[illegible]	34	[illegible]	14
[illegible]	34	[illegible]	14
[illegible]	34	[illegible]	14
[illegible] (transhipment at Genoa)	35	[illegible]	14-16

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above [illegible] years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"[illegible]A," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.
"[illegible]IA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day [or two] previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 3 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

[illegible] of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, [illegible] CLOTHS, HUNTING, SAD[illegible] [illegible] the repairs of Saddlery, [illegible] Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

[illegible] 2,3[illegible] Tons, September [illegible]
[illegible] 2,4[illegible] „ „ 26th, to Southampton.
[illegible] 2,7[illegible] „ October 5th [illegible]
[illegible] 2,723 „ „ 19th [illegible]

Passengers for Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked subject to freight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the [Suez] Canal.

Passengers for Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to be conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy Baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at [illegible] P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—

Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, [illegible] Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 21st September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BARODA, 1,874 Tons and 400 H.P., Captain [illegible], will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking [illegible] Passengers and Cargo for [illegible].

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no Brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 18th September.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO.
[illegible] MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, 40 Boxes [illegible] Candles, [illegible], 2 Cases Smoking Tobacco, [illegible] Bales.

On account of [illegible]—
A [illegible] Colour Beads.
[illegible]

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY at Tank Street or otherwise called Soortee Moholla.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 p.m., by order of the Mortgagee [illegible] Lingut Vannee and at the risk of the Mortgagor Meerza [illegible] bin Meerza Vahid Baig.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, on the west side of Tank street, or otherwise called Soortee Moholla in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 49[illegible] and assessed by the Assessment Collector under No. 51, containing by admeasurement [illegible] square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—[illegible] towards the east by the Tank street, or otherwise called Soortee Moholla, on towards the west by the sweeper's passage, [illegible] towards the north by the house of Gallabhoy Khanbhoy, and [illegible] towards the south by the mosque of the said Tank street.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY
No. [illegible] APOLLO STREET, FORT.

[WE]DNESDAY, the 16th instant, at [illegible] Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY will sell by public [auction] [illegible] Apollo Street, Fort, the following [illegible] liqueur sets, one nickel [illegible] plated cruet [illegible] liquor stands, [illegible] cellars, bottle stands, &c., [illegible] of sundry things such as [illegible] drams, powder [illegible], pressure gauges, stereoscopes and views, flutes, Albert chains, &c.

1 case of lead pencils.
1 „ of money purses of sizes.
1 „ watch fancy keys.
1[illegible] doz. [illegible] ornamented chairs.
10 „ [illegible] cane chairs.
10 „ Douglass's office cane chairs.
10 „ plain bent [illegible] chairs.
[illegible]
[illegible] furniture [illegible]

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, chintz, dhooties, &c.

On account and at the risk of Goolam Hoosain Rajabally—
A quantity of China Clay.
To be sold without reserve.

[illegible] of English vegetable seeds, such as of cabbage white [illegible] turnip, red globe turnip, onion, brown lettuce, white [illegible].

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

[SA]LE of Valuable and Richly Carved Open-worked Black[wood] and Handsome Mahogany Household Furniture, [illegible]ssware, rich Crockery, 1 English Bysicle, [illegible] Chesnut Arab Horse, [illegible] Buggy, &c., at Gowalia Tank, opp. to Nusserwanjee [illegible] Petit Esq's Bungalow.

THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 14th day of September 1874, at [illegible] Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable household furniture, &c., being the property of John Dix, Esq., proceeded to England, consisting of drawing and dining-room furniture, books, pictures, gun, pistol, a small stock of choice wines, spirits, oilmanstores, and 2 Brussels hall carpets, by order of Her M.'s Government; a Chesnut Arab Horse, sets of harness, English Buggy, &c. &c., and at 6-30 A.M., valuable flower pots with plants. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, [illegible] September 1874.

PATENT [WROUGHT] NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent W[illegible] Nails, commonly known as "[illegible] NAILS"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except [illegible] bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails [illegible] which [are] not distinguished as above must not be [illegible] with "[illegible]BANK'S NAILS," the quality [illegible] so well appreciated as being far superior [illegible] of any other make.

[illegible]T, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and [illegible] LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the [illegible] for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by AS. BORKE, [illegible] Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. [illegible]d., and 11s.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

[Sol]d only in ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

"From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, rep[illegible] 1866) in [illegible] every case of Cholera in which [Dr.] J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered [illegible] patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 18[illegible] CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox [illegible] would not thus be singularly [illegible] did it not [illegible] a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the [words] Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S [illegible] Government [illegible] overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

—The ADJOURNED [illegible] GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the [illegible] CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held TO-DAY, at 3 P.M., [illegible] of the Chamber, when the discussion on the [illegible] will be resumed. The punctual attendance [illegible] is particularly requested.

[By order] of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 14th September 1874.

A LADY, long a Superintendent of Public Schools in the Plains of Bengal, WISHES to OBTAIN a similar APPOINTMENT [illegible] in another Presidency or in the Hills. The Secretary of the [illegible] Board, 42 Free School St., Calcutta, has kindly consented to supply all information.

NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified for general information, that Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., Bombay, are the constituted [Agents] [illegible] Bombay Presidency for the sale [illegible] the SURVEY OF INDIA, published by the Surveyor General's Department. Government Officials requiring Maps [illegible] the Public Service and the general public on payment, are requested to apply in [illegible] instance to the local Agents, who will comply with all [requisitions] [illegible] transfer requisitions [to] Calcutta [illegible] disposal.

H. L. THUILLIER, Colonel,
Surveyor General of India.

(True Copy.)

JOHN O. N. JAMES,
Assistant Surveyor General.

THE GOOLAM BABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE [illegible] TENDERS will be received at the Office of the [illegible] at SURAT, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 3rd October 1874, for the construction of MILL BUILDINGS.

In [illegible] Tenders [illegible] rates for Masonry Works [illegible] Materials and [illegible] Materials, should be given, except in the case of Wood Work, for which rates are to be given [illegible] of Materials.

Each Tender should have the [words] "Tender for Mill Buildings" written on its cover; and should accompany a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign any reason for the rejection thereof.

Plans will be shown, and printed copies of Forms of Tender, Schedules of Quantities, Specifications, and conditions of contract furnished by the Undersigned at the office of the Company in Surat, and by Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy [illegible] Civil Engineer, [illegible] Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Rs. [illegible]

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMSETJI DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Surat, Company's Office, 11th September 1874.

[D.] S. KEMP & CO.

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AIR CUSHIONS
AIR PILLOWS,
AND AIR BEDS.

Circular, Oblong, Square, of all sizes.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*[illegible]* B. Disraeli.)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Model of compactness."—*Indian [illegible]*

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*[illegible]*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

IDIOMATIC SENTENCES in ENGLISH, HINDUSTANI, and GUJERATI.

By MUNSHI ABDUL HALEEM.
Price—Free by Post—R[illegible]

[illegible]

4.	Visiting.	13.	Riding, Driving, and Purchasing Horses.
5.	Washermans.	14.	Mercantile Phrases.
6.	Barbers.	15.	Military Phrases.
7.	Shoemakers.	16.	Judicial Phrases.
8.	Tailors.	17.	Medical Phrases.
9.	Hunting.		

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
DORABJEE JAMSHEDJEE & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

CHRYSAROBINE.
(TRADE MARK.)

IS an unfailing remedy for the disease noticed in the *[illegible]* of the [illegible] September as so prevalent just now in Bombay and known under the various names of "*[illegible]*," "*Malabar Itch*," "*Indian Ringworm*," "*Dadhur*," "*[illegible]*," "*[illegible]*."

Per Phial, 8 Annas.

SOLUTION OF CHRYSAROBINE.

A convenient form of the above, less liable to irritate and more cleanly in use.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
TH. BICHE LATOUR'S
FAVORITE CLARETS,
OF ESTABLISHED EXCELLENCE
AND
[illegible]

QUARTS, Rs. 10 and 12 per dozen.
PINTS, „ 6 and 6-8 „

GERMAN WINES.
STILL HOCK.
QUARTS AND PINTS.

SHERRIES,
FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

BASS' BEER,
BOTTLED BY STONE,
AND CAMERON & SAUNDERS.

ALL OF GUARANTEED PURITY AND FRESHNESS.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILLIARD LAMP, to OIL LIGHTS, for SALE, Cheap. Apply to DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., Apollo Street.

FOR the coming Season, just arrived a small invoice of rich fine FRENCH MERINO of [illegible] different colours, to be had at Messrs. BURJORJEE SORABJEE [illegible] SONS, very next to the B. Co-operative Society, Meadow Street.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general [use] [illegible] England, India, and the Colonies.

[illegible] BLE WATERPROOF [illegible]
PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Waddings.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For [illegible] Central-fire Breech-loading [illegible]
AND [illegible]
[illegible]
FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Company import WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the Office, Study, or Boudoir; and a variety of elegancies for the Drawing-room Table, for Presentation, or for personal use.

The PAPERS and ENVELOPES supplied are from Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co., the well known superiority of whose manufactures [illegible] guarantees their quality.

The LEATHER GOODS—ALBUMS, CARD CASES, DESKS, POCKET-BOOKS, PURSES, and WRITING CASES, of all kinds—are of the very best (Levant and Turkey) Morocco and Real Russia, respectively, and thoroughly well finished for long actual service in extreme climates.

Stock is imported by FREQUENT OVERLAND CONSIGNMENTS to ensure constant presentation to the Customers of Fresh Goods in the best condition.

THE STOCK COMPRISES:

ACCOUNT BOOKS,
plain and locked.
ALBUMS
for portraits and landscapes.
[illegible]
[illegible]
and P[illegible]
[illegible] MOUNTS
of superior quality, in sizes.
CARDS,
Playing and Visiting.
CARD CASES,
for the above, in variety.
CARD AND LETTER BAGS,
and Date Boxes.
DESKS,
"Albert," "Traveller's," &c.
DIARIES
in various editions.

[ES]CRITOIRES
and Envelopes and Paper Cases.
EYELETS,
Presses, Gum Bottles and Erasers.
[INKS,]
[illegible] Blackwood, Stephens, and others.
[INK]STANDS,
Invoice [illegible], & Ivory [illegible]
LETTER BALANCES,
Cages, and Cases.
[MA]NUSCRIPT BOOKS
and Music Paper.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[PAPE]R CLIPS
[illegible] Knives, & Weights.
PENS,
Steel and [illegible] every [illegible]
[PEN] CLEANERS,
[illegible] Makers and Racks.

POCKET-BOOKS,
useful and elegant, in variety.
PURSES,
[illegible] in variety.
QUILLS,
Made Quills, [illegible], and Nibs.
SCRAP BOOKS,
and [illegible] Music, Drawing, &c.
SLATES,
Ordinary, Book, and Porcelain.
STATIONERY CABINETS
[S]olid Mahogany, Oak, or Walnut.
STATIONERY CASES
of Oak, Japanned Tin, or Walnut.
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES,
in Morocco [illegible]
TRAVELLERS' [illegible]
being Desk and [illegible] in one.
[illegible] TRAY [illegible]
or "No-Place [illegible] Case.

BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, AND PRAYER BOOKS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT
for
OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
[illegible]k Suits ...	10 to 17 0	Travelling Hats ...	[illegible]	Air Pillows ...	[illegible]	[illegible] Brush Guard ...	0 12
Overland ...	25 0	Cardigan Jackets	[illegible]	Travelling [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Brushes ...	0 8
[illegible] ...	35 0	[illegible] warm ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ...	0 14
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from ...	35 0	Sheets [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Brushes and Combs	[illegible] 8
Dressing Gowns ...	[illegible] to 20 0	Pillow [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Mattress ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pyjamas [illegible]	[illegible]	Portman[teaus] [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 [illegible]
Oxford Shirts ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Overland Trunks ...	[illegible] 21 0	[illegible] Collars,	[illegible]	[illegible] from ...	10 to 15 9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7-8 to 12 8
[illegible] Flannel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Overland	
Silk and [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] from ...	7-8 to 12 8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Umbrellas with covers...	[illegible] 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warm Gloves ...	1 14
[illegible]	1 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	Folding Draw[illegible]	[illegible]	„ Mitts ...	1 8
[illegible]	[illegible] 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sponge Bags ...	[illegible]	„ Mufflers ...	2 12
[illegible]	[illegible] to 8 0	Boiled [illegible]	[illegible]	Sponges ...	[illegible]	Pin Scarfs from ...	0 12
Travelling [illegible] ...	3 [illegible]	Tiffin Basket [illegible] 17 to 21 0		Soap Boxes ...	[illegible]	Sailor's Knot from ...	1 8

Folding District or C[illegible] Chairs with [illegible] Carpet Seats, Rs. 9-8.

A LARGE [STOCK] OF [READY MADE] CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

NEW GRAND OPERA.
Composed by M. W. Balfe,—
"THE TALISMAN."

[The] following Songs, Duets, and other [illegible] with Pianoforte accompaniment, [illegible] they contain both [English] and Italian words.

	Rs. a.
Edith's Prayer. (Placida Notte.) Song...	[illegible] 0
Golden Lovelocks (Folta Chioma) Duet for Tenor [illegible]	2 0
The Rose Song (Candido Fiore) as sung by [illegible]	
pa[illegible]ino ...	2 0
Oh! who shall sing the rapture. (Oh [illegible])	2 0
War Song, as sung by Signor Rota...	2
A Song to Merrie England. Part song arranged [illegible] G. A. Macfarren ...	2 0
Ditto ditto arranged for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass.	2 0
Re[illegible]ant Splendour (Nella dolce [illegible]) ...	2 0
On balmy Wing [illegible] compass from C to [illegible]	2 0
Weary Hours [illegible]	2 0
Beneath a Portal [illegible]	1 0
The Ladye Eveline (Canzone d'Evelina) ...	2 0
Kee[illegible] the Ring (Quest' anello) [illegible]	2 0
Why Sweetheart (Cara, Perche si dolce) ...	2 0

SOLE PIANOFORTE ARRANGEMENTS.

	Rs. a.
First Fantasia on the Talisman [illegible] W. K[illegible]	2 0
Second Fantasia on the Talisman, by W[illegible]	2 0
[illegible] arrangement of "The Rose Song"	2 0
E. L. Hime's arrangement of "The Rose Song"	2 0
E. L. Hime's Fantasia on the Talisman	2 0
The [War] Song, arranged by Brinley Richards	2 0
[illegible] March [illegible]	1 0

[illegible] EASY PIECES.

	Rs. a.
Beneath a Portal ...	1 0
Radiant Splendour ...	1 0
[illegible] Chorus and War Song ...	1 0
The Rose Song ...	1 0
The Crusaders' March ...	1 0
Golden Love-Locks, and Oh! Who shall sing the Rapture.	1 0

ARRANGED AS DANCE MUSIC.

	Rs. a.
Talisman Quadrille, by Charles Godfrey ...	2 0
Talisman Waltz, by Charles Godfrey...	2 0
Talisman Galop, by Charles Godfrey ...	2 0

ALL THE NEW DANCE AND PIANOFORTE MUSIC OF LECOCQ'S OPERA BOUFFE
Giroflé-Girofla.
PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

S. ROSE & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. [illegible], RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS
OF
INDIAN SCENERY
Always [illegible]

These Photographs [illegible] [Pro]vinces, the principal [illegible] Himalayas, Nelgh[erries] [illegible] [Bomba]y Presidency, Rajp[ootana] [illegible]

Portraits painted [illegible] Miniatures up to [illegible]

"TH[illegible]

[illegible] can be [illegible] Especially [illegible]

MESSRS. [illegible]
127, NEW BOND [STREET] [illegible]

[Beg to] direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly commended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO.

The Right Honourable EARL [illegible]
[illegible] RAMSAY, Commissioner of [illegible] W. Provinces
Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, [illegible] Provinces.
Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c. &c.

Forwarded to all post free to any part of [illegible] 23s. 6d.
Trade Orders promptly attended to.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak [illegible] terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although a Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
[illegible] BURNE,
[Late Private] Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having [obtained] (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated [illegible] by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, [Hot]el-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be equally valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the trunk lines of Western India, [illegible] merchants, traders [illegible] seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the [illegible] of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided [illegible] of extending their business.

And as there [illegible] ALL TRAVELLERS [illegible] [illegible] Railway [illegible] proceeding [illegible] G. I. P. or B. B. [illegible] [illegible] exhibited [illegible] becoming [illegible] [illegible] Advertisers' [illegible] [illegible] may be had [illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

UMBALLA ENGLISH St. LEGER PARI MUTUEL, 1874.

Tickets, Rs. (10) ten.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to back horses to win the St. Leger.
„ 2 „ „ „ 1, 2, 3

Close at noon (sun-rise) 12th September 1874. Telegrams attended to up to that time.

Applications and Remittances to be made
TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa [illegible], Umballa.
Full [particulars] [illegible] on Thursday.
N.B.—[illegible] write legibly.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1st OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S
[BOOT] AND SHOE MAKERS,

[illegible]

[illegible] on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large stock of Gentlemen's [illegible] always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Restoring Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC [illegible]

[illegible] MANTEL-PIECES, [illegible]
[illegible] ESCAPEMENT, with Albert [illegible]
[illegible] and cor[illegible]
[illegible] WATCHES.
[illegible]
BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE [YEAR].

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, at MATHERAN, 2 BUNGALOWS, "WOODLAND" and "KEEPSAKE." For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Under arrangements which have recently been completed, the Undersigned are prepared to BOOK PASSENGERS and CARGO through in connection with the Messageries Maritime and Netherland India Steam Navigation Companies from Bombay to the principal Ports in Java and Australia via Galle and Singapore.

Full particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—MR. JAMES MCDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.
Head Master—MR. A. D. SMEATON, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. SMEATON, }
Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHOOTS.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited.)—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 5 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September, current, for the ERECTION of BUILDINGS, &c., for the above Company.

Plans, Specifications, Schedules, Forms of Tender, Draft Agreement, and all information will be given on application.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for the rejection of any Tender.

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Secretaries, &c.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th September 1874.

CARWAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CARWAR COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of September 1874, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1874.
2—To declare a Dividend.
3—To elect Directors for the current year.
4—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5—To fix and determine the number of Directors, their qualification and remuneration in terms Clause XLIX. of the Articles of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the third day of September till the fifteenth day of September 1874, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September 1874.

THE GREAT [EASTERN] SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, Limited, [in Liquidation.]

धी ग्रेट [illegible]

[illegible]

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed Company will be HELD at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of September 1874, at 3 P.M. precisely, under Section 158 of the Companies' Act 10 of 1866, for the purpose of laying before them the Accounts of the Company showing the manner in which the winding up of the said Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

BHAI JIVANJEE, } Liquidators.
BAPOOBHAI CALID }

G. E. S. & W. Mill's Office, No. 7, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 15th August 1874.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will [be] CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th, to [illegible]DAY, [illegible] days, for the PARSEE [illegible] HOLIDAYS:—

For the [illegible] Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of [India, London, and] China,
[illegible]LAYSON, Agent.

[illegible] Bank [illegible] Chin[a],
[illegible] SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
M. LANDON, Manager.

For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLA[illegible], Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. [illegible]OBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd September 1874.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS it has been recently discovered that various Spinning and Weaving Companies are, and have been for some time, using the trade mark of the "Alliance Spinning Company," thereby deceiving the public and causing to the said Company considerable loss, We hereby caution all Companies and persons to desist forthwith from such illegal practice, otherwise the necessary steps will be taken in defence of the rights and interests of the Alliance Spinning Company.

DALLAS, LYNCH, & TOBIN,
Attorneys to the Alliance Spinning Company.

1st September 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that several Spinning and Weaving Companies are now using "The Trade Mark of the Alliance Spinning Company" by affixing YELLOW LABELS bearing the mark ફુલશેર, फुलसर, (FULSER), thereby leading purchasers to believe that the Cotton Twist bearing such mark is the Twist of the said Alliance Spinning Company.

The Public are therefore warned against this imposition, and Purchasers are requested to TAKE EVERY PRECAUTION to prevent themselves being made the victims of this illegal practice, pending its repression.

The following is the fac-simile of the Trade Mark of the Alliance Spinning Company.

ફુલશર

વાટર ટુવીસ્ટ.

फुलसर

वाटर टुवीस्ट.

DALLAS, LYNCH, & TOBIN,
Attorneys to the Alliance Spinning Company.

BOMBAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

G[illegible] TAYLOR, Esq.,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We the Undersigned hereby request you to CONVENE a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, at an early date, at the TOWN HALL, to give expression to the sense of loss the City has sustained by the untimely death of the late HONORABLE NARAYEN VASUDEOJEE and to take steps for perpetuating his MEMORY.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Most Obedients Servants,

J. A. For[illegible]
Jamsetjee [illegible]bhoy.
Byramjee Je[illegible]bhoy.
Andrew R. Scoble.
John Wilson.
C. Currey.
Kessowjee Naique.
Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia.
[illegible]enscroft.
[illegible]serwanjee Patell.
[illegible]
[illegible]Rogay.
[illegible]
[illegible]bhoy Framjee.
P. F. A[illegible]thnot.
Merwanjee Framjee Panday.
Bhugwandas [P]urshotumdas.
V. V. Ward.
[illegible] Morojee.
[illegible] Maclean.
[illegible]medbhoy Habibbhoy.
[illegible] M. Wadia.
Thomas Blaney.
Pherozshaw M. Mehta.
E. James.
Grattan Geary.
Dwarkadas Vasunjee.
J. Jefferson.
Naunabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
W. Thom.
Venayeckrao [illegible] Bhow Sahib, Sangleekar.
Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
T. B. Kirkham.
Soonderdas Mooljee.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
Tapidas Virjdas.
Leslie Crawford.
C. Tyabjee.
Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Pleader.
F. D. Parker.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
A. H. Hughes.
Ragoonath Narayen Khote.
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servie.
Sydney Smith.
H. A. H. Wadia.
G. A. Barnett.
Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia.
C. Douglas.
P. Tobin.
Henry Cook.
Khunderao [illegible].
G. A. Wi[illegible].
Khatao M[illegible].
Dady Manockjee Limjee.
J. R. Duxbury.
Shantaram Narayen.
S. A. De Carvalho.
A. Fraser.
Nursey Kessowjee.
D. S. Kemp.
E. A. Sassoon.
Lukhmidass Khimjee.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos.
M. Mull.
Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik.
Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia.
Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee.
Arthur [illegible] Oliphant.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Nusserwanjee [illegible]

Arthur Latham.
S. P. Framjee.
Hirjee Ardaseer Dady.
J. Gordon.
Vassudeo Pandurung.
W. [illegible]don.
E. Moses.
Abdoole [illegible] Hajee Futtay Mahomed.
Hajee Currim Mahomed Soolaiman.
T. E. P. Martin.
Morajee Goculdass.
Limjee Man[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
Shantaram Withal.
Thomas S. Weir.
Ardaseer Byramjee Kapadia.
Sorabjee [Fr]amjee Patell.
Sorabjee Rustomji [illegible]
V. R. [illegible]
John F. Hutchinson.
Manockjee Burjorjee.
H. Wynford Barrow.
Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C.
Jehangeer Gustadjee.
Hormusjee Jel[illegible] Dady.
Pestonjee Kavasjee.
Edulji Bomonjee [illegible].
Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Rienzi Walton.
Cowasjee Jehangheer Jussawalla.
Jan[illegible] Wadia.
Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody.
Shapoorjee Hormusjee Patuck.
Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee.
Burjorjee Muncherjee W[illegible]
Dady Nusserwanjee Dady[illegible]
Ramjee Luckmidass.
Cursetjee Cowasjee Manockjee.
H[illegible]m Mahomed Banker.
Framjee Edulji.
S. Abraham.
Edulji Rustomjee.
Hussein Meeah Rahimtoola.
N. R. Motabhoy.
[illegible] Rahimtoola Soolaiman.
[illegible]row Raghoonath.
[illegible] Gomes, G. G. M. C.
Mahomed Ally.
Dossabhoy Hormusjee.
Jocob Rahimtoola.
Dorabjee Sorabjee Banajee.
D. M. Lalcaca.
Hajee [illegible] Hajee Chootani.
Vithala Rava Venayeka Sangleekur.
Bomonjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla.
Gungadass Kishoredass.
Merwanjee Pestonjee [illegible].
Rustomjee Burjorjee Mody.
[illegible] Hajee Ahmed.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Muncherjee M. Bhownuggree.
[illegible] G. M. C.
[illegible] R. Chi[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] G. G. M. C.
[illegible]
[illegible] Pandoorung.
[illegible] Nusserwanjee [illegible]
[illegible]

[I HEREBY] give Notice, that in accordance [illegible] PUBLIC MEETING of [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible]

[illegible] TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
(MADRAS AND BOMBAY),
CABINET & BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT [TO] [illegible] KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

HAVE added to their business, CARRIAGE BUILDING of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance [of] Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 1 and 2 seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

[P]HILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriage [illegible] seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for [Indian] Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, [illegible] with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, [illegible] 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London [illegible].

PONEY [CARTS], VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna, handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

BILLIARD TABLES—Full size, 12 by 6 feet, with adjusting [illegible], slate or marble tops, Thurston's Rubber Cushions, [illegible] Billiard Balls, Cues and Stand, Marking Board and Table of [illegible] Rs. [illegible]

BILLIARD CLOTH—[illegible]

[illegible] of Billiard Balls [illegible] Rs. 37, suited for [illegible]

[illegible] per [illegible] of [illegible]

Cue Stands for [illegible], Square or Revolving [illegible] Rs. [illegible] to hold from 6 to 10 Cues.

Cement in pots Rs. 1. Cue Tips [illegible]

Cue Tip Fasteners, Rs. [illegible] Cue Tip Cutters [illegible]

Billiard Chalk, [illegible]

[illegible] Spirit Levels, &c., &c.

BAGATELLE BOARDS—[illegible] cushions, Pockets, Screw Legs for levelling [illegible] 8 inches [illegible]

Ditto [illegible] according to size and materials used.

CROQUET [illegible] for Indian Climate, [illegible] size, Rs. 30, [illegible] Rs. 30.

MARBLE PAVEMENTS [illegible] per [illegible], white and black.

MINTON'S PAVEMENTS—[illegible] of various handsome Patterns with borders, Rs. 2-8 per square foot.

ICE MACHINES—2 and 4 Decanters, [illegible]

Pier Glasses in rich gilt frames, all sizes, from 5 feet to 10 feet.

Carpetting and Borders, recently received, very handsome and new patterns.

ESTIMATE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED.

P. HAMILTON & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
No. [illegible], Cl[illegible] Road, [illegible]

HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS, Raised Cross Tombs, [illegible] Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children, of various designs. [Inscriptions] done in lead, very durable. Wall Tablets for [illegible] executed, and some very nice English Railings [illegible]. Plain and Figured Memorial Cards for presentation, of all sizes.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
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FOR SALE, JUST ARRIVED per Steamer FLORA, from Trieste—

VIENNA BEER, in 4 dozen Cases, at Rs. [illegible] per dozen.
HUNGARIAN WINES, in 1 dozen cases, RED and WHITE, at Rs. 15 and [illegible] dozen Pints, at Rs. 16 [illegible]

Apply to the Godown-keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

2[illegible], Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the Undersigned, a fresh consignment of WINES:—

Eschenauer & Co.'s St. ESTEPHE, at Rs. [illegible] per [illegible]
Ditto SAUTERNES, at „ 12[illegible]
Paul Ruinart & Kurz CHAMPAGNE, at „ 35[illegible]
Ditto CHAMPAGNE, at „ 37 per 2 doz. pints.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Hornby Row, Bombay, 10th September 1874.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

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	Rs.
Fine Sherry ...	16, 22, 24
Very Superior Old Sherry ...	28, 30
Choice Old Sherry ...	28, 30, 36
Good Port, recently bottled ...	18
Fine Port ...	24
Superior Old Port ...	32
Fine Old [illegible]	32
Fine Pale [illegible]	36
Fine Moselle ...	20, 21, 27, 28
Superior Sparkling Moselle ...	30, 32, 32
Fine Hock ...	15, 22-8, 24, 26, 27
Very Superior Hock ...	30, 30
Superior Sparkling Hock ...	32, 40
Finest Champagne ...	32
Claret ...	[illegible]8, 12
Fine Claret ...	15, 24
Very Superior Claret ...	30
Burgundy ...	16, [illegible], 21, 28
Fine Sparkling Burgundy ...	36
Sauternes ...	18, 24, 30
Chablis ...	20
Choice Old Brandy ...	27
Fine Pale Brandy ...	20, 21
Finest Old Jamaica Rum ...	20
London Gin ...	16
Scotch and Irish Whiskey ...	18, 20
Finest Old Hollands Geneva ...	13-8, 24

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 12TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened quiet but closed steadier, the sales reaching 14,000 bales, of which 3,500 were Surats. Prices being unchanged except for a decline of 1/16d. per lb. in Fair Coconada. To-day's market opened and closed quiet, but steady; sales [illegible] bales, the proportion of Surats again being 3,500 bales. Spot quotations are unaltered, but arrivals are reported 1/16d. per lb. lower.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's report on the American cotton crop for Sept. came to hand through Reuter's Agency this evening, and somewhat unexpectedly announces that the condition is 8 per cent. lower than in August, owing to drought and heat. At first sight such a falling off in the appearance of the crop appears serious, but on reconsideration it loses much of its importance; and the fact of arrivals in Liverpool having declined in price after the report was known, shows the little weight attached to it amongst home authorities. It must be remembered that the crop has now attained sufficient strength to withstand anything but the most adverse influences, a very large portion of it being by this time almost at maturity; moreover, in looking back to the advices by last mail it will be seen that in the majority of instances dry weather was wished for, as likely to prevent the growth of worms and caterpillars, the visitation most dreaded at this period of the season. On the whole, therefore, it would probably be unsafe to reduce crop estimates on the strength of the report, or at all events until the extent of damage is confirmed by further advices.

The official summary of the week's business in Liverpool says that "Surats have been in increased demand, but there has also been a pressure to sell, and the market has been irregular;" or, in other words, supplies are still in excess of even a better demand than we have been having or are likely to see until trade in Manchester takes a decided start. The visible supply in and afloat for Great Britain on the 11th instant compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows:—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	840,000	890,000	727,660
" " London	107,500	107,500	209,370
American afloat	20,000	20,500	27,000
East Indian "	300,000	310,000	246,000
	1,267,500	1,328,000	1,210,030
	d.	d.	d.
Price of Mid Orleans	8 3/16	8¼	9¼
" Fair Dhollera	5 1/16	5 3/16	6
Difference	3⅛	3 1/16	3¼

These figures show a reduction in the visible supply during the week of 60,500 bales, but we still see 57,470 bales more than last year, while the ready stock in Liverpool shows an excess of 112,340 bales, the most important influence as affecting prices at the moment, next to the probable extent of the American crop.

Friday's Manchester Market was again discouraging, Reuter's report being "flat and little doing," 8½ lbs Shirtings and 45 inch Mulls being both 1½d per piece lower from Tuesday's quotations.

In the General Produce Markets, Coffee is the only article showing any fluctuation, Mid Plantation being quoted at a decline of 1s. per cwt, while a better feeling is reported for native kinds, Good ordinary native being given at 80s. to 81s. as against 80s. [illegible]d. per cwt. on the previous day.

A further payment of £112,000 into the Bank of England is reported in Friday's message, which we may assume is indicative of increasing ease in the Money Market, meantime stocks are apparently unaltered. Consols to-day being still at 92⅝, French Rentes at 100¼; and Bar silver at 57 13/16d. per oz.

There has been very little business of any kind doing here to-day. Sterling Exchange opened apparently firm, the most of the Banks quoting 1s 10d 5/16 as their drawing rate for 6 months' sight but in the course of the day signs of decided weakness were observable, and the following may be given as closing quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand ... 1s 9 15-16d. per Rupee.
Ditto 6 months' ... 1s 10¼ to 5-16d. "
Credits 6 " ... 1s 10 7-16d. "
Documents 6 " ... 1s 10½d. "

On Calcutta a large business has been done in demand paper at 3/16 to ¼ premium, but 60 days' sight is unaltered at ¼ discount.

No transactions are reported in Government [illegible] Rs. 1031 [illegible]

THE SHARE MARKET has been steady, with a fair business doing. Bank of Bombays have been in request at an advance of one per cent., and Spinning shares are also strong and higher.

In COTTON we have not heard of any actual transactions, and we call the market dull at previous nominal prices.

FREIGHTS are depressed at £1-[illegible] to £1-18-9 by steamer; by sailing ship no quotation can be given.

In PIECE GOODS there has been only a moderate business doing at former values.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per share	Paid up	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	do.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
20,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	760
10,000	500	250	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	505
[illegible]	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,280
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	300
[illegible]	250	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	125
1,500	200	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	519

PRESS COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per share	Paid up	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	100 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,550
200	2,000	1,100	150 [illegible]	Albert Co. Kurrachee	860
100	50	all	129 [illegible]	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	4,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	1,010
200	1,000	500	[illegible]	Alfred [illegible] Co.	1,150
150	2,000	1,000	100 p.	Apollo Press Co.	4,000
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co	1,550
200	2,000	all	200 p.	Bombay Press Co.	1,150
200	500	all	50 p.	Do New	280
800	1,000	1,000	80 p.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,000			Carwar Company	700
500	1,800	all	175 p.	Colaba Press Co.	5,000
350	[illegible]	all	250 p.	East India Press Co.	2,000
150	2,500	all	[illegible]	Fort Press Co.	4,300
[illegible]	1,300	2,000	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	150
300	[illegible]	all	100 p.	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,500	75 p.	Imperial Press Co.	450
150	[illegible]	450	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	555
[illegible]	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld.	1,800
100	2,500	750	125 p.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
[illegible]	1,000	all		Sassoon's Press Co.	1,325
[illegible]	88	75	125 p.	Scinde Press Co.	470
[illegible]	[illegible]	750		Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co. Limited	350
120	4,500	1,250	Rs. 55	Victoria Press, Madras	800
150	185	all	[illegible]	Vic. Cot. Gin. & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	40 p.*	Volkart's United Press Co.	1,025

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per share	Paid up	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	1,250	[illegible]	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,650
[illegible]	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,100
830	1,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,125
[illegible]	1,000	all	70 p.	Bombay United	1,025
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	280
[illegible]	1,000	500		Colaba Spinning	1,040
2,400	2,500	all	100 p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,000
1,000	1,000	all		Fleming S. W. Co.	1,450
1,000	1,000	all	200 p.	Great Eastern	1,475
[illegible]	1,000	all		Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,450
774	1,000	all	6 p.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,500
500	1,000	1,000		Khandeish Spinning	1,280
[illegible]	1,250	1,250		Madras Spinning	1,155
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible] U. Spinning	1,225
600	[illegible]	[illegible]		Maneckji Petit's	1,815
250	[illegible]	[illegible]	40 p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,710
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	340*	Oriental	4,050
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		Prince of Wales Spinning	280
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	150 p.	Sounderdas Spinning	1,630
200	1,000	25	30 p.	Do. do. ¼ shar.	410

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per share	Paid up	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,380
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	130
[illegible]	4,000	2,000	[illegible] p.a.	Mazagon Land	1,220
6,000	1,000	all	1½ p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	355

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per share	Paid up	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
[illegible]	20	[illegible]	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	Ditto	
[illegible]	100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per share	Paid up	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	2,500	1,500	135 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,700
1,000	50	all	4 p. c.	Bombay Gas Company	65
7,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	15 p.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155
2,180	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	11 p.	Mechanics' Building Co.	[illegible]
	500	all	15 p.	Treacher & Co	[illegible]
	250	all	10 p.	[illegible] Patent Slip Co.	[illegible]

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Rate of dividend		Names.	
151	...		Bank of China	1
			East India Bank	1
			Indian Peninsula	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Italian Mail Steamer Persia left Aden for Bombay on the 9th inst. at 9 A.M.

THE SHIP CARMARTHENSHIRE, 811 tons, Captain T. Thomas, will sail to-day in ballast for Madras.

THE S.S. EXCELSIOR, 917 tons, Captain John Joss, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via the Canal with a cargo of 10 bales wool, 34,850 cwts. wheat, and 10 cwts. nux vomica.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Kirby, and four deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Turkish Empire	Whitmore	.... June 13.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Penang (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee.
13	Excelsior (s)	Joss	Marseilles.

The ship Carmarthenshire, Thomas, to Madras, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The steamer [illegible], to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
8 Baghdad (s) ... Bellwood ... Singapore, August 20.
Patna (s) ... Stewart ... Rangoon, Sept. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
8 Navarino (s) ... ...
9 Indus (s) ... ...
Sir J. Lawrence ... ...
Hermes ... ...
Lord Strathnairn ... ...

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
10 Navarino (s) ... ... Calcutta.
11 Meinam (s) ... ... Galle & Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
10 Khimjee Oodowjee ... ... London.
Liberator ... ... Pooree.
11 Meinam (s) ... ... Calcutta.

STEBMER REPORT.

GALLE, 11th September, 7-40 A.M.—Mail steamer Pekin from China arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 13th September, 4 P.M.—Weather fair, wind north, thermometer 83.

CARWAR, 13th September, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·95, rainfall 1 inch 44 cents.

MANGALORE, 13th September, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, west, thermometer maximum 78 minimum 73, wet bulb 75, barometer 29·78, rainfall 3 inches 88 cents.

VINGORLA, 13th September, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west mild, thermometer 82, rainfall 41 cents.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

FROM LONDON.

Riga, s, 4 cases sewing machines, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.
Colombo, s, 42 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Clarence, 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Gresham, s, 25 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Carmarthenshire, 6 puncheons brandy, E. M. Setna.

DALY EXPORTS—SEPTEMBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ariel, s, 125 bales cotton, Jaitha Pursotum; 50 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee; 14 bales cotton, Heerjee Dewjee; 47 bales wool, B. I. S. N. Co.; 50 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vassonjee; 30 bales wool, Nebraj Nottumdass; 25 bales wool, Topun Inderjee; 25 bales cotton, Khimjee Hurridass.
Ithuriel s, 225 bags beda, and 35 bags myrabollams, Narronjee Dewjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Excelsior s, 390 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gwalior s, 2,743 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Baroda s, 1 bale cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co; 15 pieces sandalwood, P. and O. Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

2ND SEPTEMBER.—A general parade of the troops in garrison at Umballa was held on the morning of the 2nd instant to hear the promulgation of a general court-martial sentence on Private J. Burne, 40th Regiment, for insubordination and violence towards a Corporal and breaking away from his escort. He was, of course, drunk at the time. The first sentence passed was 15 years' rigorous imprisonment, but the Commander-in-Chief considering this excessive, it was altered to [illegible] years.

DEPARTURES.—[illegible] 11.

Prendergast, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, to join, to Kamptee.
Crispin, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Warden, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.
Price, Colonel, 19th Regiment N.I., on leave, to Poona.
James, Captain, Brigade Major, Poona, on leave, to Poona.
Gibbs, Major, 1/2nd Foot, on leave, to——.
Williams, Surgeon Major, Madras 1st Light Cavalry, on leave to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 13.

Wellesley, Major, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, to join, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 12th September 1874.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that an exchange has been sanctioned between Captain H F F Lewis, 9th Bgde, and Capt F J Mortimer, 18th Bgde R A.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

9th Regiment N I—Capt V Birch, having completed five years' service in the appointment of Adjt with the rank of Capt, is re-appointed Adjt from the 11th Sept 1874.

10th Regiment N L I—Capt C E Blowers, having completed five years' service in the appointment of Qr Mr with the rank of Capt is re-appointed Qr Mr from the 5th August 1874.

20th Regiment N I—Lieut J G Ponsonby, 49th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as Second Wing Subn on probation vice Mc Rae whose appointment on probation has been cancelled.

Subject to the approval of H E the C-in-C in India, Lieut R A Montgomery, R A, is provisionally appointed Aide-de-Camp to Maj Genl Sir L L Russell, K C S I, Commanding Northern Division.

That part of G O C No 497, 15th August, appointing Capt Stock, to the station Staff Officer, Neemuch, is cancelled.

Lieut and Brevet Capt Stopford, Cadre 3rd Cavalry, is, at his own request, attached to do duty with the 1st Cavalry.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—Lieut F H French, D Battery C Bgde, Royal Horse Artillery, Surgn D Leckie, Royal Artillery, No 3848 Gunner M Donovan, F Battery 9th Bgde, R A, No 1158 Gunner D Froudfoot, F Baty 18th Bgde R A, No 2410 Trumpeter J Brenn[illegible], A Baty 18th Bgde, R A, and No 2016 Gunner J Tierney, E Baty 11th Bgde, R A; Lieut A T Morrison, and Lance Corporal W Craythorne, 2nd Foot; No 1372 Private F [illegible], and No 1439 Drummer R J Rice, 49th Foot, No 2780 Lance Corporal W Connolly, No 599 Private J Harris, No 781 Private J Ryan and No 1154 Private H W Stevens, 56th Foot; Lieut A J Price, 6th Foot; Conductor G Ferguson, and Sub-Conductor T Bromby, Ordnance Dept; Serjt G Woodward, Barrack Dept; Surgn M L Bartholomeusz, Indian Medical Dept; Hospital Apprentices [illegible] Farrell and J Summers, Subordinate Medical Dept.

G O C No 551 of the 5th inst (Section I) permitting No 187 Private T Capell to rejoin the 83rd Regt, is cancelled.

The following Recruiting Parties are authorized within the Presidency Limits:—

11th Regiment N L I—To the Northern Concan and Guzerat, 1 Havildar and 3 Privates.

To the Deccan—1 Native Officer, 1 Havildar, 1 Naik and 2 Privates.

To Malwan and Southern Concan—1 Havildar and 3 Privates.

23rd Regiment N L I—To the Concan, 1 Havildar and 2 Privates.

The officer Comdg E Battery C Brigade, R H A, has permission to issue 5 lbs of dry grass, in addition to the ordinary ration, to each of 63 horses, not provided with stabling, from the 1st to the 31st instant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Foot (1st Battalion) Sub-Lieut R Fulton, to [illegible] date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

108 Foot—Lieutenant A W E Ravenscroft, [illegible] 2nd September to 2nd October 1874, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to [illegible]

Infantry—Colonel J G Scott, Comdt. 3rd N[illegible] 1874, in extension, [illegible] to remain at Poona.

Staff Corps—Colonel C E [illegible] days, from date of departure, on medical certificate, [illegible] and the Deccan.

With reference to G O C No 90, 7th February 1874, Lieut Col H F Bolton, S C, availed himself of the 6 months leave in India therein granted, from the 6th April 1874.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, September 9.)

Mr Charles Miller, Barrister-at-Law, Mag of Police, and Coroner of Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months with effect from the 22nd Oct 1874, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr Frederick John Marsden, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as a Mag of Police, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr Miller, or until further orders. Mr Marsden is also appointed to act as Coroner of Calcutta and Judge of the Court for the trial of Pilots.

The services of the following officers employed on relief duty are re-placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Department, viz.—

Col A Mackenzie, and Lieut G L Eliot.

Mr Edward Augustus Bradbury, Manager of the Cooch Behar Zemindaries in Rungpore and Julpigoree, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 10th instant, or any subsequent day within one week from that date.

Mr William Fitzpatrick Meres, Actg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Hooghly, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-six days.

Mr Andrew William [illegible] is appointed to act as Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of Hooghly during the absence on leave of Mr W F Meres, or until further orders.

Mr John Arthur Hopkins, Inspr of Schools, Western Circle, is appointed temporarily to act as Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of Midnapore in addition to his other duties.

Mr William Henry Grimley, B A, C S, is appointed to be Secy to the Central Examination Committee.

Mr Cecil Ansdell Wilkins, Asst Mag and Collr, Begoo Serai, in Monghyr, is appointed to have charge of the sub-division of Barasset, in the 24-pergunnahs.

Mr George Mainwaring Currie, Asst Mag and Collr, is appointed to have charge of the sub-division of Begoo Serai, in Monghyr.

Mr C B Clarke, M A, Actg Inspr of Schools, Presidency Circle, is allowed leave for one month and eight days, from the 7th Sept 1874.

Mr H L Becher, M A, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act as Inspr of Schools, Presidency Circle, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr C B Clarke, or until further orders.

Mr James [illegible] Sayce, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Cawnpore, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr Frederick John Marsden is appointed to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories under the control of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Mr Marsden is also appointed to act as a Justice of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

Mr Henry Murray Tobin, [illegible] Asst Comr, Hazareebagh, is vested with the powers of a Mag of the Second Class.

Mr W F [illegible] Hancock, Ex Engr, second grade, assumed charge of the [illegible] Special Division on the 14th August 1874.

[illegible], Asst Engr, second grade, is transferred from the [illegible] Special Division to the North Bhagulpore Special Division.

[illegible] Asst Engr [illegible], is transferred from the North to the South Bhagulpore Special Division.

[illegible] Asst Engr, second grade, [illegible] Division, [illegible] the 25th [illegible].

POSTAL NOTICES.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 1-30 P.M., [illegible], and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M. for Bengal, N.-W. Provinces, Punjaub, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the [illegible] line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the [illegible] Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 P.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5 P.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 5 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi [illegible] annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce [illegible] annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HEARN—September 11th, at Breach Candy, the wife of Risley V. Hearn, Esq., of a son.

MACKINTOSH—September 8th, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of J. A. P. Mackintosh, Esq., of a daughter.

MENZIES—September 11th, at Oomrowtee, the wife of Major H. C. Menzies, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUBITT—September 6th, at 2, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of Major W G Cubitt, of a daughter.

LINDE—September 9th, at No. 135, Dhurmtollah, Calcutta, the wife of F. Linde, Surveyor, of a daughter.

MACCALL—[illegible], at [illegible] Abazaie, Peshawur District, the wife of Captain George MacCall, 8th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

AGABEG—September 8th, at Calcutta, Johannes Agabeg, aged 58 years, 3 months, and 8 days.

CARR—September 8th, at Calcutta, Mr. Frank Carr, late of Bombay, aged 31 years.

ROBINSON—September 8th, at 6, Clyde Road, Hastings, Calcutta, Henry William, the beloved son of Charles Edward and Annie Macpherson Robinson, aged 5 years, 11 months, and 12 days.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1874.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has rejected the appeal of the Calcutta memorialists against the decision of the High Court in the case of Gerald Meares, who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for flogging a native, and this decision leaves us at liberty to make some remarks upon a case which has created a good deal of excitement among Europeans in India. On reading over the papers forwarded to us a few weeks ago by the solicitors for Mr. Meares, we could not but come to the conclusion that Chief Justice Couch and Mr. Justice Phear had acted rightly in determining not to reverse the judgment of the Magistrate of Jessore, who tried the case in the first instance; and, as we could not support the prayer of the memorial, we thought it best to say nothing on the subject. Anyone who reads with attention the proceedings in the High Court must see that the Chief Justice was by no means in a hurry to confirm the sentence passed on Mr. Meares, and that he showed a natural reluctance to inflict upon an English gentleman the degrading penalty of imprisonment for an offence which many witnesses swore had never been committed. But the story told by the prosecutor, Panchoo, was so probable—even the contradictory statements [illegible] tending to dissipate the suspicion that the charge was a false one—and the evidence of an *alibi* was, we must frankly say, so unsatisfactory, that we cannot hesitate to say the High Court would not have acted justly if it had set Mr. Meares free. Nor do we think that the defendant in the case is a man on whom it is necessary to waste much sympathy. If Mr. Meares had horsewhipped Panchoo after receiving gross provocation of one kind or another, we do not suppose that the magistrate would have visited such an offence with any heavier punishment than a slight fine. But this was no sudden act done by Mr. Meares in his anger: it was deliberate and unprovoked. The same man, Panchoo, had previously (in February last) accused him of a similar offence, and the case was then dismissed by the native deputy magistrate, who was not competent to try it. At that time Mr. Smith, the magistrate, tried in vain to persuade the High Court to set aside the order of dismissal so as to leave the case open for further consideration; but it has not been suggested that the magistrate was animated by any feeling of malice against Mr. Meares, or that the expression of his opinion as regards the first horsewhipping led the native to invent a second charge in the assured expectation of meeting with better success. Unless, however, we are to suppose that the charge was wholly false, we must believe that in June Mr. Meares vindictively seized Panchoo, and paid off his grudge against him for having taken legal proceedings in February, by giving him a sound flogging. Then, when the case came before the magistrate, instead of honourably confessing what he had done, Mr. Meares tried to prove an *alibi*. Can anyone seriously maintain that the law ought not to be put in force against such a defendant?

It is, of course, another question whether the law which deprives Englishmen living in up-country districts of the right of being tried by jury, and allows them to be tried for minor offences by the ordinary magistrates, secures to this class of Her Majesty's subjects in India a fair administration of justice. The *Englishman* now inveighs against the law; but we remember that two years ago, when [illegible] matter; [illegible] not to part with the last and dearest privilege independent Englishmen enjoyed in this country. The alteration in the law concerned Bengal much more than Bombay, for there are very few English settlers scattered about the districts in Western India; but the philosophical journalists of Calcutta could not be convinced that there was any danger in Mr. Stephen's insidious proposal to do away in this country with an institution which, hater of liberty as he is, he would gladly do away with in England also. So the New Code of Criminal Procedure became law, and now there are loud lamentations in Calcutta over the necessary consequences of the failure of Anglo-Indian journalists to uphold the rights of the community to which they belong. But, so far as Mr. Meares is concerned, he has certainly had nothing to complain of. He has had the advantage of two appeals, first to the High Court, and then to the Lieutenant-Governor, and his is not one of those cases in which there is any chance of Judges or Governors being prejudiced against the prisoner. It is only in cases which have in some degree a political complexion—cases in which independent Englishmen are, for one reason or another, at feud with the governing class—that the abolition of the right of trial by jury is likely to do serious mischief. We can readily imagine cases in which injustice might be done by leaving an Englishman to be tried and sentenced by any servant of the Crown, even if he were the wisest and most upright judge who ever came to India. In ordinary cases judges may be relied upon to administer justice at least as fairly and intelligently as juries; but there are cases in which trial by jury is the only safeguard for the liberty of the subject. We still hold, therefore, that the law under which Mr. Meares was tried is a bad law, for the reason that it subjects Englishmen in India to political degradation. Some shortsighted native journalists rejoice that the law was passed because it has placed Englishmen and natives on the same level. But this is surely not a subject for exultation. For natives to wish to raise themselves to the level of Englishmen is a generous and praiseworthy ambition; but what hope is there for India if men of all races in this country are to be reduced to a uniform state of bondage beneath the feet of a governing class who engross all power and all emoluments, and who make and administer the law in the fashion which best suits their own notions of the advantages of arbitrary government? We are ready and anxious to do battle for the restoration to Englishmen of the right of which they have been deprived; but we should like first to have some better proof of a failure of justice under the present system than is afforded by the case of Mr. Gerald Meares.

EXCEPT for the sake of the principle involved, it was hardly necessary for the Corporation to discuss at any length on Saturday the proposed changes in the organization of the Police of Bombay. The local Government found itself in the false position of being compelled to base its recommendations for an increase in the effective strength of the force on circumstances which it has all along contended only helped to prove the admirable efficiency of the Police; and it seemed desirable not to let this inconsistency pass without remark. But the increase in cost will be inconsiderable; and the resolution passed by the Corporation disposes of the matter in a satisfactory way. The debate on the question of the encroachment on the Victoria Gardens took towards the close of the meeting an unpleasant turn; and, while we agree with Mr. Ravenscroft that it was injudicious for Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta to speak of Mussulman "fanaticism," it is undeniable that there is sound sense in Mr. Pherozshah's argument regarding the weakness of the policy of making illegitimate concessions to soothe the "religious feelings" of any class of the population. We all know very well that, if any wandering Christian missionary were to set up an iron church on public ground, he would get notice to quit forthwith, and, if he did not go of his own accord, he and his church would be ejected with scant ceremony. Mahommedans, however, are for some reason or other treated much more gently. We should have considered that Mr. Pherozshah was quite in order on Saturday, if Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay had not, at the beginning of the debate, expressly repudiated, for himself and other Mahommedans, the theory that the encroachment ought to be allowed because it had been made for religious purposes, and if he had not asked to have the mosque spared because, first, Mr. Crawford, and then Mr. Pedder, had agreed not to demand its removal. As both Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay and Mr. Cammoo Sullimon also undertook not only to wall off the mosque but to pay for the ground whatever price the Municipal Commissioner might deem equitable, the Corporation, however much it might condemn the ill-advised concession made by Mr. Crawford, could hardly insist, at this time of day, on having the mosque removed.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

THE unexpected result of the election of a Town Councillor in the room of the late Mr. Narayen Vasudev makes it a point of honour on our part to say a word or two with reference to a candidate who was, we think, not very generously treated by Mr. Oliphant on Saturday. The gentleman in question, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, has taken an active part in local politics for some years, and his name has been more than once mentioned for the Council. But on this occasion we know that he was not anxious to come forward, for he and some other members of the Corporation were kind enough to ask Mr. Maclean some weeks ago to let himself be nominated for the vacant seat in the Council. It was only when Mr. Maclean declined to come forward, because the Corporation wished him to give some pledge or other about the House Tax and other burdens on landlords, that Mr. Muncherjee, who himself belongs to the landlords' party, consented to become a candidate. The result of the whole business is of course very gratifying to us, because Mr. Maclean has now been elected without giving any pledges at all; but, as we have profited by Mr. Muncherjee's non-election, it is only fair to him to state the circumstances under which he came forward.

POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ON Wednesday, the 9th instant, the Poona Art Exhibition was opened at 4 p.m. by His Excellency the Governor. There was a very good attendance of lovers of art, and, the day being fine, the light in the different rooms was very good; and every artist had the satisfaction of seeing the sun do his best to shed a broad, though chastened, light over his labours. His Excellency having opened the Exhibition, the gay crowd proceeded to examine the varied array of figures and landscapes in oils and water colours submitted for their inspection.

The major portion of the Exhibition being drawings in water colour, we proceed to notice them first, although in our opinion the oil paintings should take precedence.

First and foremost we must notice the beautiful water colour picture "At Matheran," by Colonel Hancock, R.E. As a whole, as a complete piece of painting, the picture stands alone among the many good works which adorn the walls of the Exhibition. If we might hint at a fault [illegible] every thing is so good, the general [illegible] of this admirable drawing is too cold [illegible] the middle distance trees are far too heavy. This impression increases as you study the picture, especially from a distance. However [illegible] ungracious to find fault when the [illegible] [real]ly good, and we can [illegible] opinion that it well [illegible] Governor's prize. [illegible] prize for a very [illegible] "Gate at Sin[illegible] Poona. The [illegible]ious finish [illegible]worthy, but the [illegible] disappointing. The [illegible] yellow, and the sky [illegible] one painful spot, which is forced on the eye, so that it is difficult to get away from the sky to the really clever and accurate painting of the grey old stone work of the gate. The picture is honest and carefully finished, and deserved the prize which it gained. We wish we could say a word in favour of No. 90 by this artist, but we cannot. The silver medal for the best water colour drawing, Indian subject, was awarded to Captain Hutchinson of the Survey. The subject is a sunset on a lake in Cashmere, and the picture is full of subdued light such as comes with the close of a summer day in the glorious land of Lalla Rookh. If this clever artist will go to nature rather than the pictures of others for his inspiration, he has it in him to do something thoroughly good—something which will place him among the best Indian artists. The silver medal for a series of not less than four sketches was gained by Captain A. Pullan. Two of these drawings, Nos. 51 and 117, are little gems. They are true sketches from nature, and charm both by their delightful colouring and clean handling. It seems a pity that an artist who has so much talent should not turn his attention to works of a larger size. We hope that a greater number of amateur artists will come forward next year with sketches from nature, and try to win the medal given for this most useful and highly instructive branch of painting. The silver medal for the best picture by a non-commissioned officer or soldier was gained by Mr. Dias of the band of the 21st Regiment. This little picture is admirable in colour and in finish, and well deserved the prize awarded; but a want of correct drawing is apparent in it which mars its otherwise great excellence. The same want of drawing is apparent in the other sketches by this [illegible]cialed amateur. If he will learn to draw as well as he can now colour and finish, a bright future as an artist can fairly be predicted for him. We select for notice among the several water colour drawings which received "Honourable Mention," first and foremost, a frame containing four studies of Indian figures by Mr. R. Light, admirably drawn and richly and delicately coloured. These four studies pleased us so much that we were astonished to find that Mr. Light was not a prizeman. Next, we remarked two charming little bits by Mr. Ballard, rich in colour and admirably painted. No. 25 is a very correctly coloured and natural bit of Scotch scenery, by Mr. Hamilton Maxwell. No. 33, by this artist, is also very careful and natural. No. 40, a clean and clever bit of out-door painting, by Miss Rogers, is, in our opinion, very meritorious, and we recommend it to the consideration and imitation of some gentlemen whose pictures savour more of the studio than of nature. No. 17, by Major Boyd, is very careful, and shows signs of honest study on the spot. Lastly, we would draw attention to No. 95, containing two sketches from nature, by Captain Marshall, 68th Light Infantry. The ease and dash of the figures in these very clever drawings make us regret that Captain Marshall's varied occupations and accomplishments have precluded his sending more contributions from his able pencil.

Among the oil paintings the most conspicuous were those of Major Tanner, Mr. Peyton, and Mr. Molloy. Major Tanner's feeling for nature, his power of seizing the fleeting effect of an hour, his subtle colour and honest truthful painting gained for him the gold medal for the best oil picture. Next in merit comes Mr. Peyton, whose pictures, glowing with sunlight and rich in tender middle distance tones, and freedom of touch, were duly appreciated by the judges. Mr. Peyton gained the silver medal for the best landscape in oils, Indian subject.

Mr. Molloy gained the prize for the best figure painting by a well-painted study of a lady, doubtless a faithful transcript of a very pretty original; but Mr. Light exhibited four studies of figures of natives of India, which, in accuracy of drawing and rich tone of colour, were so very good that we should be inclined to say that the judges must have hesitated ere they gave the palm to the lucky winner. Among other paintings in oils we noticed, as far above the average, one very true and well painted piece, by Mrs. Graham, entitled, "The Vagabond Heroine." The novel from which the subject is taken is well known, and the little picture tells the story prettily. Who would not wish to talk thus easily to so charming a "Signorita" by moonlight? Mr. Ford contributes two simple faithful bits of Bombay Coast scenery, and a large moonlight scene, by Mr. Lewis Franke, should not have been passed over, save by mistake, without "honourable mention."

Among pictures and drawings by Asiatic artists, we noticed particularly the picture of Dustoor Nusser[illegible], by a Chinese painter, as remarkably careful and well painted. The prize, we observed, was awarded to the portrait of a native lady by Hansjee Ragunath. This portrait, good as it is, can hardly compete, in our opinion, with that of the Dustoor. Perhaps the pleasant transcript of the kindly and noble face of the fine old gentleman, who is head of the Parsee church, influenced us somewhat; still, all personal feeling apart, we incline to the opinion that the portrait of Mr. Dustoor Nusserwanjee is the best portrait in the Exhibition. We must not omit to mention last, though by no means least, the masterly studies in brown by Mr. Kipling, an artist of well known ability, which that gentleman kindly contributed to help the amateurs. Mr. Terry also sent several good bits by pupils of the Bombay School of Art. A large collection of copies, sketches, &c., fill up the remainder of the walls, all more or less meritorious, and, as a whole, better than last year; this is encouraging. The general quality of the work is better than before, and, although many practised hands are absent, the Poona Art Exhibition of 1874 is good enough to give [illegible] tion to any who care to find their way thither and while away some of their stray time in this madly busy place, among pictures of hills and streams and woods, of pretty women and honest men.

The following is the prize list:—

1. The Right Honourable the Governor's Gold Medal. For the best painting as a work of Art—Col. Hancock, R.E.
2. The Society's Gold Medal. For the best Water-colour—Capt. F. James, S.C.
3. The Society's Gold Medal. For the best Oil-painting—Major H. G. S. Tanner, S.C.
4. The Society's Silver Medal (with box of water colours added). For the best landscape in Water-colours (Indian subject)—Capt. H S Hutchinson, S C.
5. The Society's Silver Medal (with box of oil colours added). For the best landscape in Oils (Indian subject).—Mr. Peyton, Survey Department.
6. The Society's Silver Medal (with a box of water colours added). For the best series of not less than four sketches, not less than 7 by 10 inches each—Capt. A. Pullan, S.C.
7. The Society's Silver Medal (with a box of either oil or water colours added at the choice of the winner). For the best composition by a non-commissioned officer or soldier—Mr. Dias, Band of 21st Foot.
8. The Society's Silver Medal. For the best figure subject—Surgeon Molloy, I.M.D.
9. The Society's Silver Medal (with box of oil or water colours). For the best original composition in chalks, pencil, or colours by a native of India—Hansjee Raghunath.

POONA RACES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

[illegible] thronged with spectators, as were also the stands. His Excellency the Governor was present on the occasion. The weather might be said to have been rather oppressive; but on the whole sportsmen had very little, if anything, to complain about. Some of the events, of course, disappointed many, but the racing was so good as to atone even for that. There was a good deal of speculation in the Pari-Mutuel, though the same cannot be said of the Lotteries. For the Derby, His Highness Aga Khan's stable was made first favourite, Mr. Covey's Marksman being next in favour, and Mr. Benn's stable third. Challenger, however, the property of the latter gentleman, surprised every one by winning a good race. Certainly much cannot be said of the maidens generally, for they are reputed to be the worst lot that have ever started for a Derby in Poona; but they made a decent thing of it, being [illegible] of one quality. Baronet has never been known to be in better form than he is this year, and he was certainly never better ridden than by his own gallant and sporting owner, Major Probyn, who cleverly rode him from start to finish, bringing him in a winner to the admiration and surprise of all spectators, who applauded and cheered him loudly. For the Bedouin's Stakes, Cherub was made favourite in both the Lotteries and the Pari-Mutuel, Ronan being next fancied, and the others for choice. Cyrus, who had five to one against him in the Pari-Mutuel, astonished every one, however, by winning a pretty race, being cleverly ridden by his sporting owner. For the Maiden Galloways, which came next on the card, Craigforth and Bangalore were first and second favourites, Clown coming next in public estimation; the other two sharing equal favours. Arab Bird, who was thought so little of as to have but a very scant number of backers, won the race easily by a couple of lengths.

As we have already published the programme of the first day's proceedings we need not repeat them.

SECOND DAY THURSDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

The second day's races were quite as successful as those of the first day. The weather was bright and cheerful, though, perhaps, warmer still than on Tuesday. An immense crowd gathered at they race-course as on the previous day, and it is evident that the populace have lost no interest in this national sport, if the latter itself has gone down much from its "pristine glory." But for two walks-over the programme might be said to have filled well, and one of the races—the Skurry—was closely and prettily contested, the first heat resulting in favour of Cyrus, while the second and third, in which both the starts were shockingly bad, fell to Budmash. There was on this day, likewise, an immense amount of cheering from both the stands and rope enclosures, and excitement was at fever heat during the running of several of the races, especially where some of the conventional "pots" were, as usual, upset. Lachin, who sold his backers in the Derby on Tuesday, maintained his Bangalore reputation in the Aga's Purse on the second day, for which race he ran a remarkably good horse. Abdool Rahman's noble little boy, Amnesty, proved the "blood" he is credited with, defeating Cherub and Jairam without the slightest effort. Old King's Own has lost nothing of his former stamina, but rather, as was [illegible], seems to improve with age. He was cleverly ridden and landed rather easy winner for the Auction Stakes by [illegible] Vinall. The Deccan Derby and Service Stakes were walks-over respectively for Prosper and Challenger, and the Champagne Stakes fell an easy victory to His Highness Aga Khan's Saum, a horse that, though [illegible] doubtful, ran game and plucky for this race. Many pretty faces, of course, graced the grand-stand, and gloves were lost and won with the pleasantest nature imaginable. I will, however, at once [illegible] to a detailed account of the different events as they occurred. Leaving the walks-over aside, the business of the evening commenced with

1ST RACE.—"Champagne Stakes." Rs. 300 from the fund. Handicap for all Arabs. [illegible] mile; winner to be sold for Rs. 1,500, surplus to go to the fund. Entrance [illegible] G. M.; half forfeit. Not forced for Winners' Handicap. To close and name at [illegible] at Gymkhana Lottery Shed.

H. H. Aga Khan's	bg a h Saum	9	Syed	1
Major G.'s	b a g Cherub	8	Mr. Benn	2
Mr. Walter's	g a g Gwalior		Finch	3
Mr. Forbes	g a h Light Dragoon	7		0
H. H. Aga Khan's	a h Cyrus	7	Nasir Shah	0
Mr. Macpherson's	b a h Ronan		Hackney	0

The horses got away to a very bad start, Gwalior taking the lead for a hundred yards, when Saum rushed through his horses, and led all the way round by two full lengths, nothing coming near him. He won the race with much ease by three clear lengths. Time—2m. 1s.

2ND RACE.—"The Auction Stakes." Rs. 400 from the fund, for all horses. The winner to be sold by auction after the race; surplus to go to the fund. Price Rs. 800, weight 7st. 7lbs., 5lbs. to be added for every Rs. 200 upwards. To close and name at noon on Wednesday, 9th September. Distance round the Course. Entrance 5 G. M.

Mr. N.'s	c aus g King's Own, Rs. 1,200	8	Vinall	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	b aus m Munijeh, Rs 1,200	8	Rowjee	2
Mr. Covey's	b w [illegible] Fidy Dagmar, Rs. 1,400	[illegible]	Tyrell	3

After one false start the three horses got off pretty evenly, Munijeh making the running, followed by King's Own, at the distance of a length, and Dagmar being in difficulties from the very commencement. In this order they arrived at the half-mile post, when King's Own crept up to the mare, and raced with her for a quarter of a mile, where he shook her off and came in a winner by a length. Time—2m. 5¼s.

3RD RACE.—"His Highness Aga Khan's Purse," of Rs. 300, for all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. The scale by the express wish of the donor to be as follows:—3 years, 7st 4lbs.; 4 years, 7st. 12lbs.; 5 years, 8st 5lbs.; 6 years, 8st. 12lbs.; 7 years, 9st. The winner of the Derby to carry 4lbs. extra. Entrance—1st May Rs. 50, 1st June Rs. 100, 1st August Rs. 150. A sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half. Three horses from different stables to start, or the Purse will be withheld.

		st. lbs.		
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h Lachin	8 5	—	1
Capt Dent's	b a h Gold Dust	8 5	Vinall	2
Mr Walter's	b a h Nizam	8 5	Finch	3
Major G.'s	g a h Craigforth	7 12	Sudoo	0
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Khaldar	8 5	—	0

After three or four false starts they got off on even terms, Craigforth making the running, Lachin, Nizam, and Gold Dust following in the order named. Khaldar, who was last, seemed to be too stiff to act. The leader was beaten after half a mile, when Lachin and Nizam, taking the lead, raced together till the turn home, where the former shook off Nizam and won in a canter by two lengths, Gold Dust a bad second, Nizam third. Time—3m. 1s.

4TH RACE.—"Drawing-room Stakes." Rs. 300 from the fund, for all Arabs. Weight for age and inches. Entrance 3 G. M. To close and name at 10 P.M. this day at the Gymkhana Lottery Shed. Winners previous to the day of race to carry 5lbs. extra. Maidens of the season allowed 5lbs. 1½ miles.

		st. lbs		
Abdool Rahman's	b a g Amnesty	9 5	Mr R	1
Major G.'s	b a g Cherub	9 7	Mr Benn	2
Aga Moochool Shaw's	b a g Jairam	9 11	—	3

This was the most hollow affair of the evening. It was a certainty for Amnesty, who won as he liked. He was ridden by Hackney, and not Mr. R., as erroneously stated in the card.

5TH RACE.—"The Skurry." Rs. 150 from the fund, for all horses. ½ mile heats without dismounting. Arabs 10st., C. B. 11st, Walers 13st., no mare or gelding allowance. G. R. Entrance 1 G. M. To close and name at 10 P.M. at Gymkhana Lottery Shed.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Rich's	c b Fly	11 0	Owner	1
Mr White's	c a g Budmash	10 0	Mr French	2
Aga Nazir Shaw	c a h Cyrus	10 0	Nasir Shaw	3

Fly was scratched just before the race. It was run in three heats, Cyrus winning the first, and Budmash the second and third. This ended the second day's racing.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

The racing of this day, as far as number of competitors went, was very good, though as much cannot be said in regard to the lotteries and speculation in the Pari-Mutuel. The weather during the earlier part of the day was close and cloudy, and it was very much feared that we should have rain; but towards evening it cleared up, and might be pronounced to be pleasant. The grand-stand was again thronged, as were also the stewards' stand and the rope enclosures. While the "upper ten" were "[illegible] in their "pride of place," the lower million of the populace were engaging in small lotteries, and otherwise enjoying themselves in whirligigs and with Aunt Sally and other celebrities of an Indian turf. Rather an unusual thing in Saturday's racing was that there was only one "pot" upset, though it was certainly a rather large one, and occasioned a dispute between the riders of the first and second horses, Finch, the rider of Arab Bird having claimed a cross against Cassim, who rode Cherub, in the Arab Handicap. The Stewards held a consultation over the matter after the conclusion of the races, and came to a decision in favour of Cherub. For the Selling Stakes, H. H. Aga Khan's Saum, after his performance on Thursday, was installed first favourite, and did not disappoint his backers. For the Governor's Cup, Timbertop, an old [illegible] crack, though carrying top weight (10 stone) [illegible] ran a grand horse and won nobly. I omitted to mention the Australian Handicap, for which, though King's Own was favourite at the Lotteries, in the Pari-Mutuel Prosper was generally fancied, and proved to his backers that second thoughts are generally best. The fourth race, the Arab Handicap, I have already referred to. The Ladies' Purse, the *finale* of the programme, created most excitement in the Grand Stand and elsewhere, and many an anxious fair face was turned in the direction of the half-mile post when the six horses went in that direction for a start. It was, however, the hollowest affair of the evening, resulting in an easy win for Old Court, the property of Miss Macallister and ridden by Aga Nazir Sha. The races were run in the following order:—

1ST RACE.—The "Selling Stakes," Rs. 500 from the fund, for all Arabs. The winner to be sold by auction after the race, surplus to go to the fund. Price Rs. 800, weight 7st. 7lbs.; 2lbs to be added for every Rs. 100 upwards. To close and name at 5 P.M. on the 11th September. Entrance 5 G. M. Distance R. C. Not forced for Winners' Handicap.

		Rs.	st lbs		
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Saum	1,500	8 7	Syed	1
Aga Moochool Shaw's	g a h Mozuffar	1,100	7 13	Rujjub	2
Mr. Walter's	g a h Gwalior	800	7 7	Oomer	3

The three horses got off to a good start, Saum leading from first to finish, and winning in the commonest of canters. Time—3m. 2s.

2ND RACE.—"Australian Handicap." Rs. 200 from the fund, for all Australians. 1½ mile. Entrance 2 G. M. To close at 10 P.M. at the Gymkhana Shed this evening.

		st. lbs		
Mr Walter's	Prosper	9 [illegible]	Finch	1
Mr N's	c aus w King's Own	9 12	Owner	2
Mr Gilson's	Viking	7 12	Oomer	3

All got off well together. Viking made the pace hot, leading by about seven or eight lengths to the top of the hill, where Prosper began to gallop, shaking off King's Own, and coming up to the leader at the half-mile post. From here his rider had the race in hand, and won by three lengths, [illegible] being second. Time—2m. 21s.

3RD RACE.—"The Governor's Cup," [illegible], K.C.S.I., presented by H. E. Sir Philip [illegible]. Distance 2 miles. A handicap for all horses. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M., [illegible] only 5 G. M., 1st August 7 G. M., [illegible] Sept. 10 G. M., when the race will close. [illegible] Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for all horses declared to start. The handicap to be published on 8th September [illegible] 11st. After acceptances are made the weight may be adjusted (*i. e.* raised or lowered in proportion) at the discretion of the Stewards.

		st lbs		
Mr. Covey's	b w g Timbertop	10 0	Tyrrell	1
Mr. Hamilton's	b w g Barrister	8 8	Finch	2
H. H. Aga Khan's	b aus m Munijeh	8 12	Rowjee	0

This was the race of the day. After one attempt the three got off fairly together. Going past the stand Barrister was leading by about five lengths, followed by Munijeh, who, however, already seemed in difficulties. Tyrrell, who was riding Timbertop, was evidently doing his utmost to catch Barrister, whom he knew to be a "goer." At a mile from home Barrister was leading by about ten lengths, doing the first mile in 1m 47s. After going another quarter of a mile, Barrister seemed to collapse, and Timbertop drew up on him, from which point the latter had it all his own way, and won a magnificent race in the splendid time of 3m. 43s.

4TH RACE.—"Arab Handicap." Rs. 300 from the fund. 1¼ mile. Entrance 3 G. M. Not forced for the Winners' Handicap.

		st. lbs		
Major G's	b a g Cherub	8 3		1
Mr Pyne's	b a g Arab Bird	8 0		2
Mr B's	b a g Challenger	8 [illegible]		3
Mr Covey	b a g Bangalore	7 6		0
Mr Macpherson's	b a h Ronan	7 8	Oomer	0

Challenger made the running after two false starts, followed by the remaining ruck in a cluster. In this order they came to the half-mile post, where Cherub and Bangalore collared him, the three racing together to the turn home. Here Challenger was beat, and Cherub and Bangalore raced together into the straight home, Cherub soon drawing away and winning by two lengths. Time—2m. 26s.

6TH RACE.—"The Ladies' Purse." For Arabs. 1st Prize, value Rs. 200; 2nd Prize, value Rs. 100. For *bona fide* ladies' horses that have been in possession of, and carried the owner for, three months previous to the day of the race. G. R. Catch weights above 9st. 7lbs. Distance ½ mile. To name at 12 noon on the day previous. Entry free.

Miss Macallister's	g a h Old Court	Nasir Shah	1
Mrs Goodfellow's	b a h Venture	Capt Lynch	2
Miss Roger's	c a h Robert Bruce	Capt Beauchamp	0
Miss Schneider's	g h Gog	Mr Martin	0
Mrs Lyons	c a h Aurora	Mr French	0
Mrs Naylor's	bk or grey a h Eclipse	Mr Macphers[illegible]	0

There were three or four false starts for this race. When the horses were disposed of, Old Court shot away and was never headed, winning in a canter, Venture being second, and the rest nowhere. Thus finished a pleasant afternoon's sport.

HINTS ABOUT A NIGHT-SOIL FARM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before a night-soil farm is started, I would ask those who intend to invest their money in it to ponder on the following points:—

1st. If the farm is manured with night-soil, where will gardeners be got from?

2nd. If Bhungies are employed to work on the farm and act as gardeners, who will buy the vegetables grown on it?

3rd. Will natives eat vegetables grown by, and cared for by, Bhungies?

THE ANTIQUARY.

THE MANAGEMENT OF [illegible] TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY [illegible]."

SIR,—I think it necessary that the attention of the public should be drawn to a document issued by the Port Trust authorities.

The intolerance of this order is so great [that] no doubt it will cause the Chamber of Commerce, [in the] interest of the public, to take the matter up, [and at the] same time will effectually put a stop to the [illegible] entering into competition with private [illegible].

An ordinary observer will not, without [illegible] a knowledge of Custom House and other matters as practised in Bombay, understand the purport of this document, and [illegible] to consider it in conjunction with [illegible] issued by this worthy body of Trustees.

The Port Trustees obtained power by the[ir Act to] enter into competition with private firms in the [illegible] of the cargoes of Canal steamships, but [illegible] this power found that by fair competition they [illegible] "go to leeward," and I suppose, not liking [illegible] have consequently resorted to the following [illegible] to ensure success, and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that these are beneath the dignity of a [illegible] board such as the Port Trustees.

About a month ago a notice was published in the *Gazette* and on the wharves of an alteration in the tariff rates for goods in barges at Port Trust Bunders. This alteration was decreasing the charges and tolls on some goods and increasing on boats, so that the total amount was still the same. The general consignees having their charges lessened must be satisfied, while the loss of this amount was made up by an *increase of two hundred per cent. on boats and barges* which has to be paid by a few individuals.

It is obvious that this arrangement does not affect the Trustees at all, as owners of cargo boats, for these boats are virtually free.

Authority for increasing tolls is obtained in sections 57 and 60 of the Port Trust Act. These sections provide the necessary instructions for increasing tolls, and authorize the board to do so, when their income is insufficient to meet their payments of interest, &c.

But that this power should be so misapplied and converted into a force to crush the legitimate carrying trade of the port was, I submit, Sir, never contemplated by the Government in passing the Act.

If it was necessary to increase the tolls, why were they not all increased in equal ratio? instead of altering them to suit their own private ends and so crush their opponents.

If all boats using the wharves had to pay alike there would be no wrong done, but in this case it is obvious that their own boats are not affected, consequently they can almost be worked for nothing.

But, Sir, the crowning fact remains yet to be told. The Trustees of this strictly honourable board, or (what I think is more likely the case) their "self [illegible]" officials, finding that the consequences of this order were to drive all cargo and boats away from the public bunders to the Arthur Bunder, where, instead of being treated with the haughtiness of officialism, they received every attention and assistance, and what is more important, were *charged fifty per cent. less*,—these, Sir, these officials issued the following mandate:—

"On and after the 7th proximo the following rates will be levied on all boats arriving laden or empty from other than Port Trust bunders entering any of the Trust basins:—

Cargo Boats ... 8 annas per diem.
Barges ... 1 rupee.
Goods arrived by do. ... Half wharfage every three days.

(The remainder of the items are left out as they would occupy too much space.)"

Surely this is intolerance with a vengeance. They actually say—"If you attempt to make use of any bunder but ours to land your cargo, and should happen to come to us again, we will fine you one rupee or 8 annas as the case may be, and the goods in your boat shall pay half wharfage fees;" and this on persons who pay the legal charges per mensem for the use of the bunders.

As to their authority to levy this fine the Trustees quote section 57, the reading of which by the greatest tyro in legal knowledge would immediately show him that they had not the slightest power to levy *fines*, or say, "If your boat comes from a certain place we will charge you so much more."

There is also another fact about this [illegible] mandate which will affect the public more than the unfortunate barge-wallahs, viz.: Suppose a boat proceeds to the Port Trust bunder direct from the ship and there discharges a few packages as is the custom at present, and afterwards wishes to go to the Arthur Bunder to discharge the remainder, then, Sir, according to this document, these zealous Port Trust officials will say to the owners of the goods, "If you will have your goods at any other bunder than ours where you [illegible] *accommodation and attention* you must pay [illegible] of our charges to be allowed to go away."

I think, after [illegible] the attention [illegible] to this autocratic mandate of the Port Trust officials, it is unnecessary for me to comment any further, for surely the indignation excited by it will be quite sufficient to prevent the authorities from attempting to enforce it.

AN UNFORTUNATE SUFFERER.

P.S.—In confirmation of my remarks, it is only necessary for any person who wishes to be convinced of the facts to visit the import shed of the Custom House Bunder, and compare its present empty aspect with what it was a few months ago, and then proceed to the Arthur Bunder of the New Colaba Company.

THE DELAYS OF JUSTICE IN THE HIGH COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am very glad to see you lend [illegible] space in your widely circulated paper for the ventilation of one of the saddest of the evils under which [illegible] suffering, and, though I can seldom find time for newspaper correspondence, I shall take the liberty [illegible] a few words respecting my experience in the matter.

I endorse every word of "R. I. P.'s" letter, and, as he appears to know much of the subject and to [illegible] it in the right way, I regret he did not further [illegible] upon the subject; for he observes truly that there are numerous reasons that could be advanced to show that a long delayed judgment is often tantamount to a failure of justice. It has above all the [illegible] of keeping people with full right on their side, [illegible] either have to go home or for thousand [illegible] reasons, to avoid the High Court, reducing rather their claims to Rs. 1,000 to [illegible] the Small Cause Court, [illegible] many thousands or compro[mise] [illegible] expense, and trouble for a trifle. [illegible] litigious persons for mere extortion, [illegible] people for intimidation or spite, will take [illegible] petty, and vexatious cases in the Court, [illegible] purposely delay by postponements [illegible] years, exhausting the cash and patience of [illegible] time. These are cases of daily occurrence [illegible], and is it not a pity that the judges [illegible] should lend themselves, however unwittingly, to aggravate these evils? A judge will, for the most trifling excuse, postpone a case for months, often [illegible] absence of one of the parties, and such delay may be of such considerable private importance to the other party that it will induce him to compromise an otherwise excellent case.

A cantankerous man took out a trivial charge against me, and to annoy me brought it in the High Court. He is wealthy and got the best legal advice. The case was postponed, transferred to the long-causes, and at last the day of hearing was fixed. For [illegible] after that the case appeared almost daily [illegible] cases to be heard, but was never heard. I was [illegible] home for the monsoon, but my lawyer told me that it might come on any day, so I stayed till next year; the monsoon passed but not my case. At last [illegible] near, when the judge obtained leave for [illegible]. One of my principal witnesses went home without my knowledge, another also without my [illegible] took it in his head to die. At last the [illegible] but the new judge was not the one w[illegible] motion for an injunction, and the [illegible] made use of it to represent the then occurrences in a false light. At the finish the judge said he would [illegible] his judgment, for which he took eight months [illegible] that I thought I was safe at last, and had only to [illegible] my costs. But I forgot that it takes two months [illegible] them taxed. Meanwhile the other party had [illegible] time to appeal, for no earthly ground [illegible] obtained, in my solicitor's absence, one month [illegible] of time for appealing, and after that period [illegible] in like manner a further fortnight's time [illegible] Why? I can form no idea. And it was [illegible] absence, though to my considerable annoyance [illegible] last he filed his memorandum of appeal, and it [illegible] upon one year again until the appeal was [illegible] again a considerable time before Judgment was given. *Meanwhile the cause of complaint had [illegible]* [it is useless explaining the reason] *[illegible] months before final judgment was given*, which, [illegible] my favour, was of no earthly use to me. The [illegible] I underwent during these years I shall [illegible] but they certainly undermined my health [illegible] during that time any enjoyment or recreation [illegible] take.

I know of another case which has been in [illegible] 1870 and which has come on and been [illegible] from time to time these last four years, and has at [illegible] transferred to the Commissioner for arbitration [illegible] my lawyer tells me, it will linger for [illegible] a year more at least.

I cannot attach any blame to any of [illegible]. Any one who sees them plodding through their work from morning till eve, day after day, will grant that there are no harder working or more painstaking judges to be seen anywhere [illegible] one could expect that they would employ [illegible] tions, which they need after their sedate [illegible] work for India, in reviewing their notes, no [illegible] any clerk would employ his holidays in office [illegible] he can help it; but some do it, and little thanks [illegible] for it. They are too tired of an evening, [illegible] with such keen mental work, to drudge during [illegible] through weary briefs and notes and do[illegible] want a natural rest like other men; but [illegible]

There are more hands required, and the Chamber should address Government upon the subject [illegible] the matter clearly to their knowledge by [illegible] interesting and curious facts, which [illegible] free, gratis, for nothing (an [illegible] Court) from the Prothonotary [illegible]

[illegible]

Bombay, 10th September.

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[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]ter's Telegrams.]

[illegible] STRIKE AT BOLTON.

LONDON, 12th September.

[illegible]sand cotton operatives at Bolton [illegible] against reduction of wages.

[illegible] William Craig Napier has been [illegible] Colonel of the 3rd Foot.

PARIS, 12th September.

[illegible] MacMahon, receiving the Spanish [illegible] he hoped that the renewal of relations [illegible] contribute to the cessation of the [illegible] that he wished for the prosperity [illegible]

[illegible] WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 11th Sept., Noon.

[illegible] Sales of Cotton ...... 78,000 bales.
[illegible] Surats ...... 24,000 „
[illegible] of Cotton ...... 21,000 „
[illegible] Surats ...... 6,000 „
[illegible] of Cotton ...... 519,000 „
[illegible] Surats ...... 279,000 „
[illegible] Consols, for account 92⅝
[illegible] French Rente, 1872 ...... 100[illegible]
[illegible] 57 15/16

[illegible] increased demand during the [illegible] has also a pressure to sell, and the [illegible] irregular.

[illegible] the departure of the Cella was [illegible] due to a telegraphic error.

[illegible] SIMLA [illegible]

[illegible] that the customary instructions [illegible] to the several Secretariat [illegible] Government, authorizing them [illegible] necessary arrangements for the [illegible] Simla, and other houses that [illegible]

[illegible]ROY'S INTENDED VISIT TO MADRAS.

We understand that there is every present [illegible] Excellency the Viceroy visiting [illegible] January next. His Lordship, as our [illegible] aware, had arranged to visit that [illegible] the beginning of the present year, [illegible] the famine, these arrangements [illegible] aside. We believe also [illegible] intention to visit Darjeeling [illegible], but his departure from Calcutta [illegible] take place earlier than the commencement of the Doorga Poojah holidays, namely, [illegible]

[illegible] Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal left [illegible] afternoon, but His Honour's [illegible] unmentioned.

[illegible] of the Bank of Bengal, at [illegible] made no alteration in the [illegible] discount.

[illegible] has left Prome, after a [illegible] Thayet Myo, where he is expected [illegible] weeks.

[illegible]

[illegible] of the Bank of Madras, at their [illegible] Friday, reduced the rates of interest [illegible] one per cent. all round. The rate [illegible] on the security of [illegible] per cent.

[illegible] Missionary, [illegible] again in trouble. A summons [illegible] against him on a charge [illegible] from Chittoor, who was on [illegible] house in Madras, with a [illegible]

[illegible] Bengal [illegible], people declare [illegible] numbers of them in Guzerat. One [illegible] in Bombay last year, but through [illegible] the man sent to arrest him, he [illegible] himself and died at Anund [illegible] Baroda [illegible] we told, [illegible] the surprise there [illegible] expected.

[illegible]

[illegible] a Madras paper says, [illegible] Cochin Durbar that [illegible] has altered his mind [illegible] but he will be given to [illegible] Major [illegible] this change in [illegible] the Cochin Government [illegible]

[illegible]

tained the mastery; he sank and died about 10 A.M. He leaves a wife and [illegible] children quite unprovided for.

One of India's most costly experiments is horse-breeding. We believe that it has cost over £40,000 already in this Presidency, and the only return for that pretty considerable sum is one horse which was put in the [illegible] at Ahmedabad, where there are six Government stallions. And where stallions have been stationed for the last twelve years, the police sowars are said to have applied for permission to purchase remounts in Bombay. These facts are somewhat suggestive, and one might well wonder what our veterinary inspecting staff have been about.

The returns of trade and navigation in British India for the first quarter of the current year show, as compared with the same period of last year, the total value of imports, excluding treasure, was Rs. 7,87,68,404 against Rs. 6,86,05,505, and of exports Rs. 16,52,08,156 against Rs. 15,97,05,7[illegible]. The value of treasure imported was Rs. [illegible] against Rs. 96,42,720 and of treasure exported Rs. 27,31,976 against Rs. 5,70,370. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs. 93,57,952 against Rs. [illegible],43,102, and of export duty Rs. 16,64,854 against Rs. 20,16,855.

A Baroda correspondent tells us that of Baroda politics it can merely be asserted there is at present a great calm. It was lately supposed that Colonel Phayre's recent visit to Poona was to obtain instructions with respect to Syed Rassool of Delhi, whom Mulhar Rao's people aided in arresting. But it was really to consult Sir Philip Wodehouse respecting some [illegible] of Baroda politics. Mulhar Rao's reforms we are hearing nothing more of. In fact Residency and Durbar are just beginning to play a great game, and their eyes are intently fixed on each other. One side, it is said, is calmly waiting for the first important movement in order that it may either encourage or chastise.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing about the Dock question, says:—"It is curious to notice how thoroughly the tide of public opinion has set in favour of the views of the local Government. The *Bombay Gazette* must be grieved to the heart by being constrained to support it, and compelled to confess that Colonel Kennedy for once is right." If the correspondent knew anything of the history of this discussion, he would be aware that we advocated the superior claims of Mody Bay years before Colonel Kennedy went in for the Elphinstone. There is nothing to grieve us in the fact that the Colonel has now been converted to our views; but we are grieved that his conversion did not take place till he had wasted two millions of public money on a useless property.

The Cabul news-writer of the *Delhi Gazette* says, it has been ascertained on good authority, that the Ghilzaee tribes of Nasree, Mean Khyle, and Sooleman Khyle in Zoormut, who generally support themselves by cattle dealing, have declined to pay the revenue to the Amir. They have collected [illegible] thousand of their followers to oppose the Amir's troops.—The same writer also tells us that the Amir has cancelled the order sending General Daood Shah to Zoormut and the [illegible] Salar to Turkestan. General [illegible] Khan has been ordered to command the troops on their way to Zoormut, and General Daood [illegible] is an experienced man, is to march for Badakhshan. The Amir's object in making the above changes is to keep the Sipah Salar, Hoosain Allee Khan, who is not well acquainted with the principles of warfare, in Cabul; he has therefore given him charge of the arsenal, public works department, and also the paymastership of the troops.

The [illegible] says:—"It is currently reported that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief [illegible] weeks [illegible] during the month[illegible] [illegible] camp of [illegible] coming cold [illegible] will be passing [illegible] and probably [illegible] be stopped for a few [illegible] autumn manœuvres. We believe, however, that no notice has as yet been given to the civil authorities that extra stores of grass or grain will be required; there cannot therefore be any [illegible] of a gathering of troops so early in the winter. The local paper, however, [illegible] that it is His Excellency's intention to form a standing camp in the neighbourhood of Umballa throughout the winter, and [illegible] reason to believe that this report may [illegible] as something more than a mere rumour. It is thought probable that the opening of the Soldiers' Exhibition will be delayed until Lord Napier's arrival in Umballa.

Whatever, says the *Englishman*, may be the immediate financial results of the present famine, it is clear that it will bear permanent results as well. If the policy enunciated in the Secretary of State's [illegible] carried out, the Indian taxpayer [illegible] by the provision of a guarantee [illegible] novel character. Hitherto [illegible] met more or less adequately [illegible] of the current year. [illegible] pass as it were under the head of [illegible] Works Extraordinary [illegible] borrowed money. [illegible] system [illegible] Government ought to [illegible] could successfully undertake." Nor does Lord George make any appeal to the requirements of the country as ascertained by the events of previous famines. He takes a much higher ground, a ground so lofty as to exclude the teaching of "political philosophy," and one far above the heads of the [illegible] people on whom the expense will fall. To all such objections, "in reply he would simply say that the duty was imposed on the [illegible] Government by the unanimous [illegible] discuss the individual instance to which the policy is applied. But we cannot pass [illegible] formal declaration that the Indian [illegible] be extended independently of the dictates of "political philosophy," and that the greater arbiter in their expenditure is to be "the wish of the English people." No minister would have [illegible] to express [illegible] views [illegible] distinct [illegible] political philosophy [illegible]

BOMBAY.

Bombay Native Dispensary.—The total attendance of patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobee Talao, was 3672, of [illegible] 75 were new admissions, consisting of 366 Parsees, [illegible] Hindus, 27 Mussulmans, 11 [illegible] 17.97. The following prevailing diseases were registered viz.:—Intermittent and remittent fevers 56[illegible], diseases of the stomach and bowels, including diarrhœa and dysentery 311, diseases of [illegible] age 221; catarrh 95, whooping-cough [illegible] 6; and measles 3.

Death of an Old Soldier.—We regret to record the death of a worthy old soldier of the Bombay Artillery, Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Henry [illegible] which occurred at the Ordnance Lines [illegible]. The funeral took place last evening, and was well attended by the Commissioned, Warrant and Non-commissioned Staff of the Poona Arsenal, and a large number of the deceased's friends. H. M.'s [illegible] furnished the Band and firing party under the command of a subaltern.—*Poona Observer.*

Madras versus Poona.—[illegible] the Poona Amalgamation crew [illegible] though it was only by half a [illegible] defeat of the Madras boat was the next thing [illegible] for, notwithstanding their difficulties [illegible] they gave the Poona Crew a hard [illegible] to secure the prize. Every one present felt that the Madras Crew had done wonders when she secured *almost* the first place. One of the Madras Crew had been indisposed before leaving Madras, so that they laboured under special disadvantages. We hope that they will be encouraged to renew the contest next year, and turn the honourable defeat of Monday into a decided victory.—*Deccan Herald.*

A Remarkable Game at Foot Ball.—A correspondent sends us the following startling description of a recent performance by the Parsee Foot Ball Club:—The match Public and Private Schools *versus* The World was resumed for the last time on Wednesday last. The schoolmen (reds) were under the captaincy of Major and the World (yellows) were under Bickersteth. Punctually at half past five the ball was kicked by Major, which went into [illegible]mbatta's hands, who, with his usual ferocity, [illegible] his way just near his enemies' goals and instead [illegible] himself being tumbled down, tumbled down many others who came to check his progress; but before the [illegible] captain of the reds his power was helpless. Major matched the ball from his hands and punted it so excellently that the ball now came into the middle. Tight scrimmages now ensued in which Nusserwanjee Mehta, [illegible] and Jeejeebhoy took leading parts. Fortunately for the yellows, the ball, after a short time, came in [illegible] hand who, with his remarkable speed, made a touch down for the World. Cowasjee tried the place kick but failed. Sides were now changed and the schoolmen played with redoubled vigour. The game went on very spiritedly for about 20 minutes and somewhat in favour of the yellows when volatile Major, the captain of the reds, made a very good run from one end of the goal to another, a distance of 15[illegible] yards, defying all his opponents who came into his way to make him kiss the ground, and thus made a creditable game for his side. He himself tried the place-kick and to the great gratification of the schoolmen he succeeded in his desired object. Thus the result of this match came into the schoolmen's favour this year, after contending for five or six turns. It would be tedious to name all who took a conspicuous part in the game, suffice it to say that all played well.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Friday, Sept. 11	0 69	0 70	0 70
Saturday, Sept. 12	0 2	0 3	0 [illegible]
Total	0 71	0 7[illegible]	0 72
Previously registered	[illegible] 51	[illegible]	71 93
Grand Total	76 42	[illegible]	72 6[illegible]

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Extract from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 10th instant.

Submitted draft amendments to Port Trust Act as approved by the Committee appointed to revise the Act.

A copy of the draft was furnished to each Trustee before the meeting.

The following [illegible] approved by the Trustees, and should be forwarded to Government with the request that they be embodied in the Port Trust Act:—

"After section 56 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted:—

"[illegible] A.—If it be found when goods are imported or [illegible] that any of the bundles [illegible] in the [illegible] the weight [illegible] of such goods [illegible] any boat carrying such goods, has been [illegible] in any Customs or other document presented to any officer of the Trustees for the purpose of enabling him to levy wharfage or other fees, the consignee, in the case of goods imported, and the consignor, in the case of goods exported, shall be liable to pay to the Trustees such [illegible], not exceeding [illegible] the [illegible] wharfage or other fee, [illegible] of goods or tonnage [illegible] decided upon [illegible]

"B.—If the importer, owner [illegible] his agent, [illegible] the revenue of the Trustees, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding [illegible] for every such offence."

[illegible] FOR DAMAGES.

[illegible] v. [illegible] & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

This case was resumed on Friday last before Mr. [illegible], officiating Fourth Judge, Court of Small Causes. The case for the prosecution had been [illegible], and Mr. Winter, in addressing the Court for the defence, stated that the defence which he had to offer was [illegible] limited. As to the first charge of the forcible removal from a railway carriage, he was prepared to show that it was purely a fabrication, and that nothing whatever of the kind had taken place. As regards the "illegal detention" complained of, Mr. Winter thought there would be some [illegible] His Honour held that the refusal on the part of the station master of Danoo to re-book the plaintiff constituted a "detention." The plaintiff, when he was left behind at that station, was [illegible] to go wherever he liked and do what he [illegible], nor was there any attempt made to restrict his [illegible]. These two points then being disposed of, the case reduced itself to the single consideration, whether the refusal to re-book the plaintiff was legally [illegible] and which Mr. Winter purposed dealing [illegible] "refusal" and "illegal detention" were [illegible] the same thing; and what he should content himself to rely upon, would be to limit the case to that one point, which [illegible] properly be divided under three distinct heads, [illegible] the Company justified in refusing to carry him from Danoo to Bombay? Then, supposing the Company not justified, what would be the amount of damages to which [illegible] entitled? and lastly, whether by his own [illegible] plaintiff had not himself contributed to the circumstances so as to prevent [illegible] from recovering. The number of instances cited by Mr. Craigie showed the strictest search, yet he (Mr. Winter) would be added to satisfy the Court as to their inapplicability. The first was the case of Brotherton *v.* Wood, [illegible] which the whole question [illegible] liability as a common carrier [illegible] the Railway Company's Act imposes [illegible] upon every passenger; and Mr. Winter desired to draw the attention of the Court to the circumstance that it is absolutely necessary to purchase a ticket before entering a railway carriage. From the next case [illegible] Pickford *v.* Grand Junction Railway [illegible] was attempted to draw the inference that [illegible] to always observe this rule, and that the [illegible] to pay was sufficient; and [illegible] proposition, quoted Addison on Torts, [illegible] Edition, [illegible] Mr. Winter contended, however, that this reference could not possibly prevail in [illegible] special enactment he had just read. [illegible] which Mr. Craigie had cited [illegible] to Indian Railways, [illegible] Court [illegible] further alleged that the bye-law could [illegible] occasion inconvenience to the public [illegible] opinion, Mr. Winter remarked [illegible] persons who objected to it, it w[illegible] which Mr. Craigie had [illegible] observed that actual damages [illegible] damages that ought to [illegible] compensation [illegible] was a case in which [illegible] master and servant [illegible]

[illegible] an intention [illegible] should be obliged [illegible] he would [illegible] the Company have published the [illegible] Mr. [illegible] proceeded to say that the bye-law [illegible] February 1868, for the conduct of its servants, [illegible] to investigate such matters, and report the [illegible] passengers not [illegible] tickets, [illegible] lead to the following question, whether [illegible] Company was justified in [illegible] when it [illegible] that station [illegible] minutes that Mr. Leith was engaged in [illegible] station master. The former stated the conversation [illegible] for upwards of ten minutes, [illegible] could not be reconciled with what the station-master [illegible] prepared to swear that the entire number of minutes for which the train stopped at Danoo was only [illegible] his conversation with Mr. Leith was commenced after he had finished examining the tickets of [illegible] of the train, which was only two or three [illegible] before the train started. This was only [illegible] sufficient time to investigate plaintiff's story, and even [illegible] wished to issue a ticket there could have been no [illegible] to do it. Mr. Winter omitted to quote English [illegible], as obvious reasons; and the only Indian case of any note was that recently decided at Lanowlie. In the present case there had been no contract with the plaintiff, and the [illegible] of his being without a ticket constituted [illegible] and as an only resource he now [illegible] This action must be governed [illegible] ordinary carriers are governed. As the plaintiff could have avoided the inconvenience complained of, and [illegible] did not do so he [illegible] plained of might have been avoided. [illegible] had been guilty of culpable negligence, and was consequently disentitled to any right to complain. [illegible] further asked [illegible] both the position of the plaintiff and the defendant. Rs. 200 represented the plaintiff's about 18 months' wages at the rate of Rs. 12 a month, and if he should be so fortunate as to secure this amount, he had no doubt the plaintiff would go to his country and revel in it for a few months. Mr. Winter submitted that there had been no injury sustained by the plaintiff in the eyes of his master, but that anything at all he had acquired additional lustre by his reputed sufferings as a martyr. In concluding his address, Mr. Winter [illegible] His Honour would not suffer himself to be led away by the English references which had been quoted, but to confine himself [illegible] railway bye-laws. In leaving the matter in His Honour's hands, Mr. Winter had no doubt that the Court would nonsuit the plaintiff with costs.

The case had been fixed for hearing and [illegible] completion, for Friday last; but owing to some misconception the witnesses for the defence were not present, which entailed a further postponement.

Mr. Duxbury, Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, who was present, was, however, examined, after which the matter was postponed till Friday next.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A special general meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay was held on Saturday afternoon [illegible] the Municipal offices, for the consideration of business of very general interest. There was a nearly full attendance of members of the Corporation; and [illegible] J. A. Forbes, the chairman of the Corporation, was in the chair.

The Chairman said the first business which came before the meeting was the resolution of the Town Council, proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Charles Currey, recording its deep regret at the death of the Hon. Narayen Vasudev. The resolution is as follows:—

"That the Town Council of the City of Bombay desires to record its deep regret at the loss which it has sustained in common with the public of the [illegible] Island by the untimely death of the Honourable Mr. Narayen Vasudevjee, and at the same time to express its sense of the very many and valuable services rendered by the deceased gentleman, not less as one of the representatives of the public in the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor, [illegible] member of the Municipal Corporation and [illegible] the Town Council, and as a worthy citizen. That the Council sympathise deeply with the widow and family of [illegible] irreparable loss, [illegible] forward to them a copy of this resolution, [illegible] That the Council [illegible] at once [illegible] adjourn."

Mr. Dosabhoy [illegible] and Gentlemen,—I can [illegible] present the deep grief with which [illegible] taken in consequence of the loss [illegible] colleague, and I may say the leading [illegible] Corporation, the Hon. Narayen Vasudev [illegible] duty of proposing a resolution [illegible] minutes of our meeting has [illegible] though at first I felt a great reluctance to undertake this task on account of my diffidence to do justice, yet, considering the intimate relations which existed between myself and our late lamented [illegible], and he and I were associated together for a [illegible] in the study and discussion of [illegible] which [illegible] the attention of [illegible] Corporation, I cannot [illegible]

[illegible]

My resolution conveys in a few words the great [illegible] this city has sustained, and of all places where [illegible] will be felt, it will be in our body the greatest. Another movement [illegible] larger scale is soon to take place elsewhere to perpetuate his memory, and I will not in this Corporation touch on any subject that will be [illegible] treated [illegible]. I will not anticipate a great deal that may be [illegible] of his great worth and many excellent qualities of head and heart. The Hon. Narayen Vasudev was elected a Justice of [illegible] in the year 1864 and ever since his [illegible] members of the Bench of Justices [illegible] I deny [illegible] great success in the former as well as in the present Corporation was owing to his indefatigable zeal, and to the deep study [illegible] brought to bear on every subject that [illegible] before it for discussion. It was owing to [illegible] qualities that he was able to come [illegible] before the late Justices [illegible] views so [illegible] correct [illegible] whatever he proposed was [illegible] large majority. His services as a member of [illegible] Finance Committee were very valuable. The function of that Committee were exactly similar to those of the Town Council, *minus* the legal power which the Council enjoys, and during the whole time [illegible] I was his colleague, and I know the great attention he paid to every question which was brought before it. He was elected a member of every Committee [illegible] appointed, and he was not a [illegible] He was often employed [illegible] Municipal Commissioners as arbitrator [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] had not asked the question with the view to [illegible] opposition to the gentleman proposed but [illegible] he wished to [illegible] appear.

Jamsetjee [illegible] Corporation [illegible] sufficient to show that [illegible] justified, and [illegible] that ever since 1868 Mr. Muncherjee had been taking a very deep interest in municipal affairs. Mr. Oliphant surely did not expect him to go into details, and it was a task he would rather not undertake.

Mr. Jamsetjee P. Kapadia said he agreed with Mr. Oliphant, because there was a clique in the Corporation [illegible] always wished to carry things [illegible] and if any one belonged to it [illegible] to collect as many [illegible] and many members in the Town Council [illegible] this clique. He therefore thought Mr. Oliphant's proposal a good one, although he had nothing to say against his friend Mr. Muncherjee. (Oh [illegible])

Mr. [illegible]—I am very glad to hear (hear) [illegible] Muncherjee [illegible] known to you. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik proposed [illegible]. He thought [illegible] Mr. Oliphant [illegible] enough, but in this present case [illegible] should be saved the trouble of [illegible] Kahandas's qualifications. He [illegible] his connection with the [illegible] engineering scheme which would come before the Town Council, Mr. Kahandas would be of great assistance. As a member of the [illegible] Fire Fund Committee, he had rendered [illegible] service [illegible] was not prepared to propose any [illegible] before [illegible] to the meeting [illegible] he had heard [illegible] names mentioned; but as there was only one [illegible] he should certainly prefer [illegible] Kahandas [illegible]

[illegible]

The Chairman said [illegible] a set of rules which had been framed [illegible] Governor in Council [illegible] guidance of Corporations [illegible] in them to regulate [illegible]. [illegible] some one would move to have a bye-law [illegible] would be, he thought, more satisfactory to all concerned if notice were given of the names to be put forward.

Dr. Joynt [illegible] after the share Mr. Oliphant took in the discussion, and the sweeping remarks he made, it was very advisable [illegible] he (Dr. Joynt) [illegible] proposed [illegible] (Laughter.)

Mr. D. [illegible] Kemp [illegible] the proposition.

Mr. N. [illegible]—I think it is one of [illegible] to have [illegible] amendment before the meeting at a time.

[illegible] Oliphant—I did not make the remarks with a personal [illegible]. Although I am proud to be proposed [illegible] yet I must certainly decline the honour, [illegible]

The Chairman [illegible] put [illegible] Sahib's amendment to the meeting, and [illegible] carried by 2[illegible] votes against 12.

Mr. Oliphant—[illegible] this meeting [illegible] to pass a vote of [illegible] to the gentleman [illegible] proposed.

Mr. Pherozsha Mehta—I think no worse taste could have been displayed than in the remark made by Mr. Oliphant. It was made in the worst possible taste. (Cries of shame, shame.)

Mr. Kemp said he understood Mr. Oliphant meant to give no offence by the remark he made.

Mr. Oliphant—I maintain that the gentleman has lost the proposal, simply because the proposer and seconder lauded his virtues.

THE MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

[illegible] the next business was [illegible] report [illegible] appointed to prepare and forward an [illegible] India on the subject of [illegible] contribution towards the cost [illegible] Bombay. The report was merely [illegible] read.

The Secretary [illegible] following letter [illegible] Government [illegible] Chairman, Municipal [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] both the candidates [illegible] ought to have been taken.

Mr. Dosabhoy—With great deference I must say, Mr. Chairman, I really think all reference to this ought to be stopped.

Mr. [illegible] said [illegible] mistake, was that only one candidate [illegible]

[illegible] think Mr. Oliphant is right, and I [illegible] second the proposition.

[illegible] The objection is this, that on [illegible] Mr. Kahandas, there may be [illegible] declining to vote against Mr. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]—It is right the error should [illegible] brought to notice by the [illegible]

[illegible] by a show of hands [illegible] the amendment [illegible] as a substantive [illegible] again.

[illegible] way of saying that he [illegible] quite out of order [illegible] Corporation. Reading one of the rules from [illegible], he said it was the old rule [illegible] which [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee [illegible]

The Chairman—It may still [illegible] amendment again as a substantive resolution [illegible] do.

Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta said—As the [illegible] decided that the Rao Saheb's proposal [illegible] before the meeting [illegible] any amendment can be moved, [illegible] beg to lay [illegible] your election to the Town Council [illegible] the place of Mr. Narayen Vasudeo the name of a gentleman [illegible] I feel confident, will be admitted by all hands to be more than qualified to fill [illegible] credit to himself and honour to this Corporation. I propose the name of our well-known member Mr. Maclean. (Cheers.) I am sure that every one present will concur with me [illegible] I say that Mr. Maclean has [illegible] eminently distinguished for the able, [illegible] and intelligent [illegible] he has [illegible] of the administration of this town. He has not only partially [illegible] mental in his incessantly active exertions in bringing about the late reform of our municipal [illegible] and indeed in bringing about the establishment of this very Corporation and the present Town Council. (Applause.) I go with Mr. Oliphant in thinking that it is desirable [illegible] something should [illegible] about the eligibility of members [illegible] though I would [illegible] complete list of all their merits and qualifications in the case of [illegible] I have proposed, [illegible] necessary for me [illegible] the time of this meeting by going through any such enumeration [illegible] merits and abilities [illegible] so thoroughly well known and appreciated, that is [illegible] enough for me to [illegible] Mr. Maclean be elected to fill up the [illegible] Town Council caused by the death of the late [illegible] Narayen Vasudeojee. (Cheers.)

Mr. [illegible] Muncherjee Nowr[illegible] seconded the proposition.

Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia—May I ask if those who [illegible] Mr. Kahandas can now vote for Mr. Maclean?

[illegible]—O, yes.

[illegible] proposition was then put to the [illegible] carried by [illegible] votes [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] INCREASE OF THE POLICE FORCE.

[illegible] the next business, at the request [illegible] would be [illegible] from [illegible] Municipal Commissioner, to the Chairman [illegible] Corporation [illegible] regarding the proposed increase of the police force. The letter had been printed and circulated.

The acting Municipal Commissioner then said the Corporation would remember that on the 25th July 1874 Government sent orders that this increase of the police force should take place immediately; and he pointed out that the Corporation had not had an opportunity of considering the proposal; and also that under the second provision of Act 3 of 1872 the Government were bound to consult the Corporation before issuing any definite orders. Government on reconsidering the question concurred with his view, and had therefore sent this proposal not in the shape of directions but for the consideration of the Municipality. It was true that the only power that rested with the Corporation was the power of considering the matter and making reports to Government, but he had no doubt the Government would pay great attention to any representations the Corporation might think it right to make. The purport of these proposed charges was the increased cost of the police from the 1st January 1872 to the extent of Rs. 18,228. The numerical force of police would be lessened, but the change from foot to mounted police, and the addition of a slight European establishment made up the amount. He thought it was the general impression of the members of the Corporation that the mounted portion of the police of Bombay was not as efficient as it might be, and in the case of any disturbance it was more useful to have a small body of reliable horse, and an addition to the European force, and he thought the proposal of Government was as suitable a one as could be put forward. He quite adhered to the views he had formerly expressed that it was hard that Bombay should be the only city in India that had to contribute towards the cost of its police, but as they saw, the matter had attracted the attention of not only the Government of India but also of the Secretary of State, and he knew [illegible] communications had been received from the Government that it was [illegible] payment of the Government contribution. [illegible] he thought the best thing the Corporation could do was to inform Government, as they asked in their letter, that they approved the present [illegible] approbation. And he suggested that some [illegible] ought to be [illegible].

Mr. J. M. Maclean said he thought it would be a pity if this question of the increase of the police force were mixed up in any way with what constitute a distinct question, namely, the grant [illegible] of the police. [illegible] saying nothing either one way or the other on the [illegible] of the grant, he must remind the Corporation that since despatches had been published since the discussion on the subject took place, from which they [illegible] that, in the opinion of the Government of India, the grant [illegible] regularly made to the Municipality during [illegible] years past, and the local Government had chosen to withhold it from us. Of course that discussion was not yet concluded, and they did not know what might after all be said from the other side, and he would venture to recommend that they should leave that question to be settled by itself. This question of the proposed increase of the police force was one to be decided purely by the consideration whether the police [illegible] at present constituted, was sufficient for the suppression of crime in Bombay. Now, in the [illegible] papers which had been sent to the Corporation [illegible] found that the proposed increase was based entirely upon the circumstances that occurred during the disturbances in this city in February last; and, with reference to them, he did not really think that the Municipality ought to be called upon to maintain a police force so efficient that it should be at all times ready to suppress the most serious disorders that might happen to break out. He did not think that this city should be called upon to maintain a police force equal to the task of being up night and day for several weeks for the purpose of suppressing any exceptional disorders; but that it should only maintain a force which shall be in ordinary times equal to the task of suppressing ordinary crime. And one had only to refer to Mr. Souter's report of 25th February last, to [illegible] that there had been really no [illegible] of the efficiency of the police for this purpose [illegible] reduction made by the Bench of Justices some years ago. No demand was made that the Municipality should strengthen the police force, because it was insufficient in ordinary times; and, when it came to extraordinary times, they had the late decision of the Secretary of State that the military should be called out, and they had been distinctly told that in future that rule would be acted upon. He did not think they were required to strengthen the police force in view of future disorders, or to suppose that such disorders would become the normal condition of society in this city. Mr. Souter laid much stress upon the absence of lines for the members of the police [illegible], for, if such lines existed, the men might be turned out at once in the event of an emergency arising. He (Mr. Maclean) thought [illegible] ought to be built, and built as soon as possible, so that the men might be always available. But if Government put [illegible] building lines, [illegible] Mr. Souter [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Pherozsha [illegible] said—[illegible] beg to second Mr. Maclean's proposition [illegible] concur with Mr. Maclean in thinking that we must keep separate the subject of the police grant [illegible] the present proposal with respect to proposed changes in the organization of the police. While, therefore, [illegible] failing to be properly grateful, as we have [illegible] been asked to be, [illegible] desire expressed by Government [illegible] should succeed in obtaining the police [illegible] any other pocket than the one it ought [illegible] the necessity [illegible] for increasing the police [illegible] grounds upon which Government and the Police Commissioner recommend [illegible] that the police, as at present constituted, [illegible] efficient to cope with such [illegible] in this city in February [illegible] is brought forward [illegible] the present [illegible] viz., to render the recurrence of such riots [illegible] February once impossible. The Police Commissioner and the Government are perversely and obstinately setting at nought the lessons emphatically and unequivocally administered to them in the recent despatches of the Indian Secretary of State on the Bombay riots. They are distinctly told by Lord Salisbury that they must not look to the police for the suppression of such disturbances [illegible] that they must promptly and unhesitatingly employ the [illegible] and superior resources at their command, namely, in calling out of the military. The only ground, therefore, on which this increase [illegible] sought [illegible] entirely [illegible] away from them by [illegible] of this policy. (Cheers.) [illegible] while recommending these [illegible] Government should pass over and not attempt to reform those defects in [illegible] organization of the police [illegible] have been [illegible] established [illegible] by the [illegible] last February. The authoritative decision of the Indian Secretary has clearly settled that the February disturbances would not have taken place [illegible] "the errors of judgment," as they are mildly [illegible] the Police Commissioner; and [illegible] reform [illegible] to be effected, it is perfectly clear that something more is wanted besides [illegible] conspicuous [illegible] that it must begin [illegible] some measure [illegible] introduce more [illegible] in the head, [illegible] according to the showing of the Police Commissioner himself, and as [illegible] allowed to [illegible] of the agitat[illegible] force, whose [illegible] was so culpably [illegible] much to be desired that [illegible] the Government should [illegible] remedies for their acknowledged [illegible] recommend utterly unnecessary [illegible] sist in their own mis[illegible] by them last February. [illegible]

Mr. Oliphant [illegible] of opinion that [illegible] they supported the proposed increase [illegible] protest against being called upon [illegible] contribution.

Mr. Wood said that if they [illegible] appeal, he thought they [illegible] the resolution they passed, [illegible] of India [illegible] the Government of Bombay [illegible] answer they [illegible] would see that Government [illegible] by the [illegible] of February [illegible] agree [illegible] when the [illegible] ground, they [illegible] their [illegible] expected to do it. With the positive statement of Mr. Souter's report, [illegible] Mr. Wood could not understand the attempt of the Government of Bombay that they [illegible] the [illegible] organization of the police with [illegible] the Corporation [illegible] of the resolution, [illegible] votes against [illegible] payment. [illegible] Mr. Wood thought, [illegible] ground [illegible] was of opinion that sufficient [illegible] who preceded him to induce [illegible] a sensible protest against [illegible]

[illegible] said—Sir, considering the [illegible] to the proposal now before [illegible] increase to the Bombay police [illegible] rather I shall [illegible] present on the amendment [illegible] but as I think the [illegible] as to the nature of [illegible] amendment, I would [illegible] Corporation [illegible] subject before them [illegible] you, Sir, [illegible]

[illegible] the Government contribution towards the [illegible] police of the city. It is utterly a misrepresentation [illegible] that you will soon get this promised [illegible]

[illegible] number of Europeans was to be [illegible] and that of natives from 1,184 to 1,0[illegible]. The force was thus reduced by six European [illegible] of whom were superintendents, and 178 native policemen. [illegible] the force, the Commissioner of Police [illegible] Government proposed [illegible] new or extraordinary now? [illegible] look carefully into the papers [illegible] before the Corporation, Government propose to raise the European portion of the police to [illegible] strength as [illegible] by Colonel Bruce. No attempt has been made to increase the native [illegible], but on the contrary [illegible] strength is to be further reduced [illegible] which, however, I think [illegible] of the reduction made in 1872 [illegible] now proposed in the [illegible] the present strength of [illegible] will thus [illegible] that the Commissioner of Police [illegible] extravagant in his demands [illegible] attention, as [illegible] the responsible head of the force, [illegible] his opinion before [illegible] such a footing as to render the recurrence of such scenes as [illegible] it has been [illegible] upon the efficiency [illegible] unnecessary. [illegible]

[illegible] the number of Europeans [illegible] men [illegible] during the last disturbances [illegible] actually [illegible] a thousand men, who [illegible] be powerless. The native [illegible] apply to the Commissioner of [illegible] of sowars on marriage and [illegible] as well as all those who see them [illegible] at once bear testimony to the value of [illegible] services in clearing a crowd. They [illegible] invaluable during a riot. As regards the [illegible] European force, I [illegible] say from my [illegible] experience as a Magistrate of police, that it was [illegible] necessary [illegible] an ill-advised step in [illegible] which reduced the number of superintendents [illegible]. The superintendents were, I may say, [illegible] of a Magistrate. Cases of all kinds are taken up to them at all hours of the day and night, and considerable discretion has to be exercised by them, which it would be impossible to entrust to the subordinate officers. In extraordinary times such as those of a riot the hands of the Commissioner of Police would be most considerably strengthened by them. I now ask you, gentlemen, whether the Commissioner of Police or the Government has made any great or extravagant demand upon you or than what is absolutely necessary to keep the force on such a footing as to render the re-enacting of the scenes of the 13th of February impossible. I am sure you will not be led away [illegible] conclusion [illegible] of the way in which this subject was brought up before the Corporation on a former occasion. Government have withdrawn their former [illegible] legal objections which were advanced against the [illegible] the proposal now before the Corporation [illegible] the defects [illegible] constitution of the [illegible] the opinion of [illegible] and whose recommendation [illegible] weight—I mean [illegible] Municipal Commissioner [illegible] which has been placed before you [illegible] doubt the increase of the European establishment [illegible] native police will be very advantageous; [illegible] the peace during the [illegible] riots [illegible] as a spectator [illegible] Bombay riots in [illegible] bearing the working of [illegible] in saying that the [illegible] the force now [illegible] the consideration of [illegible]

[illegible] the five in 187[illegible], and [illegible] Europeans [illegible] exactly at the same [illegible] The natives, on the [illegible] at the number [illegible] Colonel Bruce will be [illegible] think the Colonel [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] offering a few remarks. He thought that in the debate so far [illegible] justice had been done to the intentions of Government and in respect to Mr. Souter. Observations had been made implying that Government had been wanting in consideration for the pockets of the ratepayers and the [illegible]

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Government of Maharashtra
on 18 June, 2017

[illegible]nity of the Corporation. But there did not appear to him to be any good grounds for this idea, indeed all the evidence before them went to show that Government desired to show the Corporation every consideration. It was true that the changes proposed involved some increase of expenditure, but it appeared to be entirely forgotten that the increase sanctioned was only a part, less he believed than one half, of the increase which had been proposed. This fact conclusively showed that Government were not blindly following Mr. Souter, but were convinced after careful inquiry that the changes were necessary for efficiency. With regard to Mr. Souter, it did appear to him (Mr. Kirkham) most unfair to attempt to convict him of inconsistency out of his own mouth, by quoting his report on the riots to show that according to his own statements the police were perfectly efficient. Mr. Souter, like a generous chief, gave unstinted praise to his subordinates, and said they had done all that mortal men could do during those trying times, but that was no reason why he should not come forward in a subsequent report and say that the occurrences of those times had disclosed certain weaknesses in his force, and that such and such changes would add to its efficiency. There was not a particle of real inconsistency in the two things, and to attempt to quote his past reports against him was as illogical as it was unfair. (Applause.) These proposed changes had been spoken of as increases, but in point of fact, as the Municipal Commissioner had reminded them, the changes contemplated a numerical decrease though there would be some additional expense. The changes would be more correctly described as a reorganization of a portion of the police force, involving additional expenditure. Now what were the means at the disposal of the Corporation for arriving at a sound judgment on the merits of the proposals before them. It seemed to him (Mr. Kirkham) that individual expressions of mere opinion were of little value one way or the other. The only intelligent course for a layman to pursue was to collate the testimony of skilled witnesses and of those whose opinions were based on special knowledge or inquiry. Well, if they did this, all the testimony pointed one way. The first witness was Colonel Bruce, and he could be claimed as approving of these changes. As a preparation for giving an intelligent vote on this subject he (Mr. Kirkham) had read the report of 1874, and he found that the force as now constituted fell below what Colonel Bruce had declared to be the minimum of efficiency. It had been said that Colonel Bruce's proposals were made to provide for a larger population, but it ought to be remembered that even if the population were now substantially less—a thing he might remark which was doubtful—the area of the city remained the same or had increased, and it was chiefly to supply a good superintendence for every part of the wide district of this large city that Mr. Souter's proposals had in view. Another witness was the late Mr. Cannon, who appeared to have spontaneously volunteered the opinion that the police force was under-manned as the result of what came under his notice during the riot investigations. Then there was Mr. Ravenscroft's emphatic testimony, which was entitled to the greatest weight, and, added to all these, they had the opinion of Mr. Souter and of the officers of Government who had gone into the matter, and which careful investigation was witnessed by the way in which they had cut down the original proposals. In the face of such a body of testimony as this what kind of man in the world could any gentleman stand up and say "well, notwithstanding all this, I don't think the changes are necessary"? There was one other criterion by which to judge of the proposals, and that was to inquire the experience of other good cities. He was not prepared with figures for Calcutta and Madras, though he believed they had larger forces in proportion to their size than Bombay, but he found that in the City of London there was one policeman to every 230 of the inhabitants, and the cost of the police was £5 sterling *per centum* of the population, whilst in Bombay we had one policeman to every 580, and the cost was Rs. 60 *per centum*. He (Mr. Kirkham) did not place any stress on the comparative cost which he was aware would be misleading, but in regard to the number of policemen this did not apply, and he could not see why 1 in 230 should be necessary in London and 1 in 580 be too much in Bombay. This comparison showed that there was but little danger as yet of our being police-ridden, and the proposed additions hardly therefore required the jealous scrutiny which some members of the Corporation appeared to think necessary. Considering the paramount importance of security—which was of course far greater even than sanitation—

Dr. Hewlett.—No! no! (Laughter).

Mr. Kirkham.—Well, at any rate immunity from disease would be of little worth unless life and property were perfectly safe. Considering the paramount importance of security in these respects, he thought that to offer opposition to proposals which appeared to be so moderate and reasonable would be wrong-headed and impolitic in the highest degree. (Cheers).

Mr. Oliphant then moved an amendment as follows:—

Proposed by Mr. A. C. Oliphant, and seconded by the Honourable J. K. Bythell:—

"That this Corporation, while anxious to contribute its fair proportion to the cost of maintaining an efficient police force for the city of Bombay, declines to accept the opinion of the local Government, based upon the advice of the Commissioner of Police, as to what constitutes efficiency, [illegible] record its protest against being asked to make [illegible] contribution to the maintenance of a police force [illegible] question on the subject, as submitted to the Government of India, be settled."

Mr. Maclean said, before the resolution was put, he should like to reply briefly. He should say that the effect of his motion was somewhat misunderstood by the gentlemen who spoke on the left. He (Mr. Maclean) was as strong an advocate as any one for keeping up an efficient police force; and he agreed that the police should be kept efficient at any cost. But when the Government comes and says, "You shall pay so much money to the police, and these are the grounds on which you are to do so," he thought the Corporation was bound to look into those grounds and see if they justified the proposed increase, and whether they should pay [illegible] of the ratepayers' money. He (Mr. Maclean) found that Mr. Souter's report of the 28th February did not justify the statement made in the Government resolution. Mr. Souter distinctly said that the only point in respect to which there was a shortcoming was that a sufficient police force could not be brought to the scene of disturbance—not that there was an insufficient police force, but that owing to the want of lines, the men were scattered. Mr. Maclean was glad to hear from Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee that that defect was to be remedied. Now he (Mr. Maclean) would say that this was the single point in which Mr. Souter acknowledged there was any deficiency on the part of the police; and in one part of his report he showed that [illegible] had been repressed with great regularity for a number of years in spite of the reductions, and that the police had been perfectly efficient in ordinary times. Mr. Souter further said the military were required not because the police were unable to suppress disturbances, but because they were unable to endure the fatigue of that anxious fortnight. (Reads from Mr. Souter's report.) He (Mr. Maclean) would say that it should never have been necessary for them to have endured the fatigue of that anxious fortnight. And unless better reasons could be shown for increasing the force, he did not think the Corporation could, in justice to the ratepayers, support the proposal of Government.

Mr. Dosabhoy's amendment was put to the meeting and lost by 20 votes against 13.

Mr. Oliphant then pressed his amendment. It was next put and was carried by 21 votes against 12. It was also put as a substantive resolution and carried by a large majority.

It was now half-past 5 p.m., and Mr. P. M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. [illegible] Framjee Moos, proposed to adjourn, but the proposition was lost.

The next subject [illegible] consideration was the Victoria Gardens [illegible] discussion, which will [illegible] the Corporation agreed [illegible] the Town Council [illegible] scheme to be adopted, and [illegible] the question to be dealt with by the Municipal Commissioner in such manner as he may deem proper.

The meeting [illegible] at 7 p.m.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal [illegible] High Court on S[illegible] day last, the [illegible] before Mr. Justice B[illegible]

John Low[illegible] to a charge of voluntarily [illegible] was [illegible]

Prisoner said [illegible] assaulted was [illegible] had already been punished [illegible] for twenty-[illegible] Jail.

His Lordship [illegible] sentence [illegible] he committed another [illegible] on the 20th November 1873 he was [illegible] home by inducing the delivery of property [illegible] sentenced to be imprisoned for ten years, which imprisonment would not expire until November 1883. It appeared that having been transferred to the Yeravda Jail, he one day followed another convict named Masters, and asked him if he had reported him for getting tobacco into jail. He then took out a knife, which he had taken from the shoe-maker's shop, and struck Masters a blow in the mouth. The man squatted down when he (prisoner) jumped up to him, saying he would murder him, and struck him other blows with the knife until Masters rushed out and fell down on a platform in the jail, where he was rescued by other persons. The medical gentleman in charge of the jail was of opinion that Masters' life was in danger. Had he died, prisoner would certainly have been tried for murder and probably hanged. He was now under a sentence for ten years; and his Lordship had had some doubt as to the sentence which he should pass upon him. But having consulted the learned Chief Justice, he now sentenced him to be kept to rigorous imprisonment for seven years, this sentence to commence at the expiration of the sentence under which he was now confined in Jail.

RAPE.

Anunda Maghjee was charged with rape, in having had sexual intercourse with a native girl about seven years of age. The girl and her mother lived on the upper storey of a house at Coombharwada, and the prisoner lived on the ground floor of it. One day in July last, the mother sent the girl to the prisoner's room to get some matches. Prisoner was alone in the room, and committed the offence with which he was charged. He was found guilty of what his Lordship called "a most atrocious and abominable crime," and was sentenced to be transported for ten years.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

Luxmon Wittoo and Oomaa Lumba were charged with housebreaking and theft of the property of [illegible] The first prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was a [illegible] in the service of Mrs. Lupi, who lives in a house in Old Lane, Fort. On the 1st July last, she went out [illegible] her mother in the neighbourhood. She returned home in the afternoon in consequence of information given to her, and found the padlock of the outer [illegible] broken open, her boxes [illegible] and other [illegible] lying about in the [illegible] Some of her property was missing, and [illegible] first prisoner was missing also. It appeared that [illegible] by the second prisoner, in Mrs. Lupi's absence, made two bundles of her stolen property, and the second prisoner and the woman drove in a buggy to Chinchpoogly. There they got into another buggy with the bundles and drove on to Colaba, where the woman remained with the bundles in a dhurmshalla, while the second prisoner returned to Bombay with some copper pots and a table cloth, which were given to the buggywalla in lieu of hire. A report was made to the police, the buggywalla was discovered, and the prisoners were arrested with some money [illegible] a portion of the stolen property.

The Jury found the second prisoner guilty, and his Lordship sentenced both prisoners to be imprisoned for two years each.

USING AS GENUINE A FORGED DOCUMENT.

Bapoojee Babajee Ameen, was charged with having on the 27th August last fraudulently used as genuine a forged document, purporting to be an order signed by one Babool Juggernath, a contractor, to pay to the prisoner the sum of Rs. 100, and also with cheating in dishonestly inducing one Jaitta Yemma, a Marwarree, to pay to him the sum of Rs. 100 on the said order. The prisoner, it appeared, had been formerly in the employ of Babool Juggernath as a time-keeper, and his master having no further need of his services discharged him on the 1st of August last. About three weeks after, the prisoner called upon Jetta Yemma with the document in question, written in English, and declaring that his master desired to be furnished without delay with the requisite amount, and succeeded in obtaining it. The Jury retired for a few minutes, and returned a verdict of guilty on both counts, and his Lordship sentenced the prisoner to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ANNUAL RELIEFS, 1874-75.

With reference to G O C* No. 415 of 1874, the following arrangements are ordered for carrying out the movements in Relief, of European and Native Corps, Batteries, any Detachments, in and through the Bombay Presidency during the Season 1874-75.

Head Quarters 4th Brigade R A, and F Battery 4th Brigade R A, from England to Ahmedabad, from Bombay on the arrival of H M's Troopship Malabar, about 17th February 1875, and arrive on the 19th February 1875. On arrival from England to proceed by rail to Ahmedabad (halting at Bulsar en route) and there take over the guns, horses, and equipments of the Head Quarters and G Battery 18th Brigade R A, under orders issued in the Adjutant General's Department. Arrangements to be made by the General Officers Commanding N D A, and Bombay District.

A Battery 4th Brigade R A, and B Battery 4th Brigade R A from England to Kirkee, from Bombay on the arrival of H M's troopship Malabar, about 17th February 1875, and arrive on the 18th February 1875. On arrival from England to proceed by rail to Kirkee, and there take over the guns, horses, and equipments of the D Battery 9th Brigade and F Battery 19th Brigade R A, under orders issued in the Adjutant General's Department. Arrangements to be made by the General Officer Commanding P D A and Bombay District.

See N B to E, 4 R A.

C Battery 4th Brigade R A from England to Belgaum from Bombay on the arrival of H M's Troopship Malabar about 17th February 1875, and arrive on the 2nd March 1875. On arrival from England to proceed by sea to Vingorla (where tents and carriage will be provided), and march thence to Belgaum, where it will take over the guns, horses, and equipments of the A Battery 18th Brigade, under orders issued in the Adjutant General's Department. Arrangements to be made by the General Officer Commanding Bombay and Belgaum Districts.

D Battery 4th Brigade R A, from England to Kurrachee, from Bombay on the arrival of H M's Troopship Crocodile about 15th March 1875, and arrive on the 20th March 1875. On arrival from England to proceed by sea to Kurrachee, where it will take over the guns, horses, and equipment of B Battery 18th Brigade, under orders issued in the Adjutant General's Department. Arrangements to be made by the General Officer Commanding Bombay and Sind Districts.

E Battery 4th Brigade R A, from England to Deesa from Bombay, on the arrival of H M's Troopship Crocodile about 15th March 1875, on arrival from England to proceed by rail to Ahmedabad (halting at Bulsar *en route*) where it will take over the guns, horses, and equipments of the F Battery 9th Brigade R A which will be sent from Kirkee to meet it under orders issued in the Adjutant General's Department. From Ahmedabad the Battery will march complete on Deesa. Arrangements to be made by the General Officers Commanding N D A and Bombay District.

N B—B and E Batteries may change Stations, if a change in date of arrival of the latter is not made hereafter, so as to allow of its reaching Deesa before the close of marching season.

G Battery 4th Brigade R A from England to Nusseerabad from Bombay, on the arrival of H M's Troopship Malabar about 17th February 1875, and arrive on the 8th March 1875, on arrival from England, to proceed, as soon as possible, by rail, via Agra and Jeypoor. Tents and Carriage from Nusseerabad will be provided for it at the Railway terminus, for the march to that station, where it will take over the guns, horses and equipments of E Battery 18th Brigade R A under orders issued in the Adjutant General's Department. Arrangements to be made by the General Officers Commanding N D A and Bombay District in communication with the General Officers Commanding Allahabad and Meerut Divisions and Saugor District.

D Battery 9th Brigade R A from Kirkee to Trichinopoly on or about 20th February 1875 or February 1875 to proceed by rail on relief by a Battery of the 4th Brigade R A (transferring guns, horses, and equipments to that Battery, under orders issued in the Adjutant General's Department) halting at [illegible] to be hereafter fixed en route. Arrangements to be made by the General Officer Commanding P D A in communication with the General Officers Commanding Ceded and Southern Districts.

F Battery 9th Brigade R A from Kirkee to Neemuch, on 20th October 1874 or 2nd December 1874, to proceed to [illegible] and [illegible] by rail without relief, (halting at Deolalee en route) and leaving its guns, horses and equipments at Kirkee [illegible] Battery 4th Brigade) and march thence to Neemuch, where it will take over the guns, horses, and equipments of the D Battery 18th Brigade under orders issued in the Adjutant General's Department. Arrangements to be made by the General Officers Commanding P D A and M D A.

Head Quarters 18th Brigade R A and C Battery 18th Brigade R A, from Ahmedabad, to England, on 23rd November, 1874, and arrive at Bombay, 24th November 1874, to proceed by rail to Bombay without relief halting at Bulsar en route for embarkation in H M's Troopship Malabar. The guns, horses, and equipments to be left at Ahmedabad for the Head Quarters and [illegible] Battery 4th Brigade R A, under orders issued in the Adjutant General's Department. Arrangements to be made by the General Officers Commanding N D A and Bombay District.

A Battery 18th Brigade R A from Belgaum to England on or about 12th November 1874 and arrive at Bombay, about 23rd November 1874. To march to Vingorla (leaving its guns, horses, and equipments at Belgaum for the C 4 R A, under orders issued in the Adjutant General's Department) whence it will proceed by sea to Bombay for embarkation in H M's Troopship Malabar. Arrangements to be made by the General Officers Commanding Bombay and Belgaum Districts.

B Battery 18th Brigade R A from Kurrachee to England [illegible] about 13th November 1874, and arrive at Bombay, about 23rd November [illegible] by sea (leaving its guns, horses, and equipments at Kurrachee for the D Battery 4th Brigade, under orders issued in the Adjutant General's Department) to Bombay for embarkation in H M's Troopship Malabar. Arrangements to be made [illegible] General Officers Commanding Sind and [illegible]

D Battery 18th Brigade R A, from [illegible] to England on 17th October 1874, and arrive at [illegible] about 24th November 1874, to march to Khundwa (leaving its guns, horses and equipments for the F Battery 9th Brigade under orders issued in the Adjutant General's Department) [illegible] rail to Bombay, halting [illegible] M's Troopship Malabar. Arrangements to be made by the General Officers Commanding M D A and Bombay District.

E Battery 18th Brigade R A from Nusseerabad to England on [illegible] 1874 and arrive at Bombay [illegible] November 1874 [illegible] without [illegible] Agra line, [illegible] depot it [illegible] embarkation in H M's Troopship Malabar. [illegible] guns, horses, and equipments [illegible] Brigade, under orders [illegible] Adjutant General's Department. Arrangements to be made by the General Officers Commanding M D A and Bombay Districts, in communication with the General Officers Commanding Meerut and Allahabad Divisions and Saugor District.

F Battery 18th Brigade R A from Kirkee to England on 17th November 1874 and arrive at Bombay about 17th November 1874, to proceed without relief, leaving its guns, horses, and equipments for the relieving Battery of the 4th Brigade R A under orders issued in the Adjutant General's Department) by rail to Bombay for embarkation in H M's Troopship Euphrates. Arrangements to be made by the General Officers Commanding PDA and Bombay District.

Volunteers 18th Brigade RA—The Volunteers from the 18th Brigade R A except those from [illegible] for Madras, [illegible] Jeypore as con[illegible] route to their [illegible] Presidency [illegible] forwarded thence [illegible] the Bombay [illegible] and Mhow will be [illegible] despatched thence together en [illegible] respective stations. Arrangements to be made [illegible] Officers concerned.

[illegible] 2nd Battalion from Saugor and Jubbulpore, to [illegible] in February 1875 and arrive at Bombay about 24th February 1875, and at Aden about 4th March 1875. To arrive at Bombay by rail halting at Sohagpore, Khandwa, and Deolalee en route for embarkation in H M's Troopship Euphrates. Arrangements to be made by the General Officer commanding Bombay District in communication with the General Officers Commanding Aden and Saugor Districts.

41st Foot from Aden to England on or about 4th March 1875 and arrive on the 30th March 1875 to embark at Aden in H M's Troopship Euphrates on relief by the 2nd Battalion 25th Foot.

Volunteers 41st Foot—The Volunteers will be brought, under arrangements to be hereafter ordered to Bombay, whence those for various routes will be despatched en route to their respective destinations. Arrangements to be made by the General Officers Commanding Bombay District and Aden Garrison.

49th Foot from Mhow and Indore to England on 21st November 1874 and arrive at Bombay about 10th December 1874, on relief by the Head Quarter Wing 68th Foot, to march en route to Khundwa, where, leaving its tents and public carriage for the last Wing of the 68th Foot, it will take rail to Bombay, halting at Deolalee *en route* for embarkation in H M's Troopship Jumna.

Volunteers 49th Foot.—The Volunteers for Bengal to accompany the Regiment to Khundwa and proceed thence to their destinations. Those for stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies to accompany the Regiment to Deolalee, whence they will be forwarded to their new Corps as opportunity offers. Arrangements to be made by the General Officers Commanding M D A and Bombay District.

68th Foot from Poona to Mhow and Indore Head Quarter Wing 7th November 1874; 2nd Wing 30th November 1874 and arrive 19th November 1874, 12th December 1874 to proceed by Wings, by rail to Khundwa (halting at Deolalee *en route*) and march thence to Mhow. Tents and carriage to be provided at Khundwa (from the Mhow Division for the Head Quarter Wing, and the last Wing will take over such portion as is required of that used by the 49th Regiment. Arrangements to be made by the General Officers Commanding P D A, M D A, and Bombay District.

[illegible] Foot 2nd Battalion from England to Poona, from Bombay on arrival of H M's Troopship Jumna, about [illegible] March 1875, or [illegible] on arrival from England, to proceed by [illegible] Arrangements to be made by the General Officers Commanding P D A, and Bombay District.

NATIVE TROOPS.

[illegible] Regiment N I from Kurrachee to Hydrabad, to march in relief of each other under arrangement made by the General Officer Commanding Sind District.

[illegible] Regiment N I from Hydrabad to Kurrachee to [illegible] relief of each other under arrangements made by the General Officer Commanding Sind District.

INDIAN NEWS.

Fatal Railway Accident.—About noon on Friday one of the pointsmen of the Railway, stationed at Arconum, was run over by the engine of the 9 A. M. train, from the Madras Central Station. It appears that on the arrival of the train at Arconum, the engine was detached from the train, and was going forward, when the pointsman on duty, after turning the engine on the proper line, tried to get on the engine when it was in motion. The man missed his footing and fell underneath one of the wheels, which passed over his right leg, completely cutting off the calf. A medical attendant not being at hand, the man was put into a return train, with a view of being conveyed to the General Hospital, but he expired on the way before the train reached Avady, where his body was taken out and kept, in order that an inquest might be held over it. It is believed that the man must have bled to death.

"Another tune on the 'Fiddle'":—A cry has been raised against the dhobies in Bombay. The charge is not that they dash our clothes into buttonless shreds, though this is true enough; not that the delicate fabrics entrusted to their manipulation are rent to ribbons under their remorseless fingers, though this cannot be gainsaid; but that they are conveying to their luckless employers a disease that should be nameless—nothing indeed less loathsome than the itch, I believe. I should say an itch, for the people of this country have quite a wealth of irritating skin diseases at the service of any who may cross their path, all of which may be called itches. Whether the dhobies have originated this horror, or whether they only pass it on as it came to them, no one seems to know; but, judging from sundry letters in the papers, the feeling against them on the part of the sufferers is very strong. There is a diabolical ingenuity in the conveyance of a filthy disease through the medium of a clean garment that is worthy of notice. It is the fable of the shirt of Nessus, adapted to modern life, and brought down to the meanest capacity.—*Pioneer's Correspondent.*

The Lahore paper hears of a fracas in the Happy Valley between the scion of a noble Irish house and an officer of a line regiment, which took place recently at Srinuggur. As usual, one of the softer sex was the chief cause of the quarrel. It arose immediately through a letter, which had been somewhat indiscreetly addressed by the officer in question to a lady, a friend of one of the parties. She is said to have resented this epistolary attention, and to have sent the letter to her friend and in this case cavalier also. Letter in hand he accosted the "gallant subaltern," who was suspected of having written it. To proceed to his tent, drag him out of bed and flourish the offending letter in his face, was the work of an instant. He was asked whether he had sent it to the fair addressee, and when he admitted the soft impeachment, was called a "*blackguard*" for his pains. The word was no sooner uttered, than the lady's champion was knocked down. A challenge was the instant result. Seconds were duly named and all preliminaries were settled, and a duel was arranged. Before it could be fought, however, the matter came to the ears of the senior military officer present, who, in the absence of the Resident, put a stop to the proposed hostile meeting. Mutual apologies succeeded, honour was declared to be satisfied, and all passed off quietly. According to the latest advices, the Gallant Subaltern was enjoying the scenery of the Valley, while the distinguished tourist was "making tracks" for British territory as quick as possible, the Resident having under the Kashmere Regulation ordered him to quit the valley within twenty-four hours.

Boccacio Redivivus.—The Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*, who evidently wishes to emulate Boccacio, tells the following pretty little story:—Once upon a time a great teacher said that during the sacred month of the year that comes once in three, every virtuous Hindoo lady, praying to the great Being, heard the voice of the nightingale singing in the woods, and assuring her in blithe and beautiful notes of the acceptance of her devout and spotless life. And having said something that was rather pretty and perfectly true of his woodland time, when the just and the unjust, the naughty and the spotless, alike could hear the nightingale as they stole apart to pray or play in the leaf-checkered moonlight, the poet probably thought no more about it, but went his way, saying more pleasant things about birds and flowers, virtue and beauty, the sweet supplicating voices of nature, and the blessed holiday month that comes once in the three years. In the course of time, however, his dainty conceit has come to this issue, that no woman can be counted technically virtuous, in Mr. Justice Hannen's sense—that is to say, unless in that month she gets hard and hears the nightingale sing. People nowadays go to be done through Brahmins, and so birds sing in the streety wastes of great cities. So, with assorted offerings of rice, flowers, and other sacrificial odds-and-ends with a store of coin of the realm, the would-be virtuous woman trudges or rides in a closely packed carriage to Volkeshwur, where the Brahmins will help her to pray, and for a consideration will allow her to hear the nightingale. They keep the poor little birds in small cages and touch them up with sharp sticks when they are wanted to testify to the conjugal fidelity of anxiously expectant votaries. But not a chirp is to be had without payment. What, I wonder, would the ancient old poet, the unconscious inventor of this grotesque little game, think, if he saw the birds he loved so well shut up in cages and provided with "sticks to cry" peep, peep, to save the souls of fat, silly women, and to confirm them in their gross and sordid virtue! He is doubtless "safe in heaven with [illegible] back to [illegible] most probably has never seen a Brahmin.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"Englishman" Office, Monday Evening.

Notwithstanding the withdrawal of about a quarter of a crore from the Bank of Bengal during the last week, there is no diminution in the case which has been apparent for some time. Trade is not improving in any marked degree, and the sum of 22 lakhs taken from the Bank will have mainly gone to augment the floating currency of the place, though a portion has gone up to the jute districts, where the busy season is now in full swing. The "Public Deposits" have increased 9 lakhs, and the Bills Discounted have declined 5 lakhs, continuing the [illegible] mercantile demand for money [illegible] and credits on Government [illegible] lakhs, and the Bank's own investments [illegible] decreased 6 lakhs. The [illegible] Government balances, which [illegible] the [illegible] ing week's large increase [illegible] cashing of the Council [illegible] August.

Exchange.—Sterling [illegible] temporarily [illegible] advising the [illegible] up, and on [illegible] lapsed, an [illegible] ceedingly [illegible] holders [illegible] done [illegible]

[illegible] at [illegible] months' sight.

Bank [illegible]—Nothing doing.

Government securities remain nominally 21½ [illegible] 220, 30 days private [illegible]

The Council Bills on [illegible] Wednesday brought the previous rate of 1-10, and applications received 62 per cent. of the amounts tendered for.

Calcutta Commerce.—The Calcutta Commercial Guide for August tells us that, as compared with [illegible] last year, there was a decrease in the value of merchandise imported of Rs. 4,82,503, and of bullion and [illegible] imported of Rs. 4,81,685. The decrease in the value of goods and yarns was upwards of Rs. 18,00,000, but on the other side there was an increase under the heading of "all other imports" of Rs. 16,53,328. The changes in the other items are small, except that salt shows a decrease of Rs. Rs 1,31,354. There was also a decrease in the value of merchandise exported of Rs. 10,27,636, but an increase in specie and bullion exported of Rs. 7,83,692. The items making up the decrease are chiefly British cotton twist and piece-goods, raw cotton, dal, gram, rice, buffalo-hides, opium, linseed, and raw silk, whilst there was an increase in silk piece-goods, gunny-bags, cow-hides, jute, and sugar, besides in other articles to smaller amounts. The Customs receipts show a decrease of Rs. 5,16,647.

THE MEARES MEMORIAL.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

No. 3523.

From Rivers [illegible], Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, [illegible] Simpson, Esq., Secretary to Bowles and Roberts,—Calcutta, the 10th September 1874.

Judicial.

Gentlemen,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters (Nos. 5314, dated 21st, 5399, dated 25th, 5424, dated 26th, 5457, dated 27th, and 5499, dated 28th Aug. 1874), forwarding a memorial signed by a large and influential number of gentlemen, and supported by various affidavits in the case of Regina *versus* Gerald Meares, praying that the sentence passed by the High Court in appeal from the decision of the Magistrate of Jessore may be quashed or remitted, or that such other order as appears just and proper may be made.

2. In your letter of the 25th ultimo, the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was called to the fact that "there is strong testimony of Mr Meares' innocence in the affidavits of various persons who were not examined before the Magistrate, whose evidence not being on record, was consequently not before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Phear when they delivered Judgment; and the former proceeds to say that it is much to be regretted that such evidence was not before the High Court; if it had been, the decision of the majority of the learned judges might have been different.

3. Having regard to the importance of the suggestion quoted above, the Lieutenant-Governor deemed it his duty to submit the memorial, petition, and all the affidavits to the consideration of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Phear, and to ask them whether, with reference to those papers, and with especial adverting to the affidavit sworn to by Mr. Shirreff, they were disposed to modify in any way the decision passed by them. Their reply informs the Lieutenant-Governor that the papers in question do not tend in any degree to induce them to modify or alter the conclusions of fact which were expressed in their judgment delivered in this case, and that they remain of opinion that the conviction made by the Magistrate is right.

4. Further, in reference to your letter of the 8th current, the Lieutenant-Governor has read the judgment passed on the same date by the Judge of Jessore on the appeal preferred by the prisoner, Nujeeb Biswas, which judgment discharges that prisoner. I am [illegible] that the charge against Nujeeb Biswas [illegible] from that against Gerald Meares; and the acquittal of Nujeeb is not inconsistent with the conviction of Mr. Meares.

5. I am desired by the Lieutenant-Governor to say that having given a careful consideration to all that is contained in the memorial and the documents which accompanied it, he cannot find anything [illegible] the [illegible] been dealt with by the [illegible] Lieutenant-Governor a review of all the [illegible] accepts the correctness of [illegible] the decision [illegible] by the High Court in this case, and as he cannot discover any grounds for remitting the sentence in whole or in part, he regrets that he is obliged to refuse the prayer of the memorial.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant, Rivers Thompson, Secretary to Govt of Bengal.

THE COTTON TRADE.

The Manager of the Mofussil Company supplies the following information:—

I have received the following information from the cotton districts regarding the weather and the crops:—

Broach, 5th September.—Since my last the weather has been fine; only a few cents of rain fell, and more is now required—especially for the cotton crop, which at present is in good condition.

Surat.—The second sowings (which are numerous) are only a few inches above ground, and more moisture is required to bring them forward. The crop will in all probability be a late one.

Ahmedabad.—The latest advices to hand state that the cultivators in the villages are looking out for more rain, but there is no immediate anxiety felt about the cotton crop, which now looks well.

Meerlimpore.—During the past week the weather has been fine. No rain has fallen here, which is much wanted, and another week of this dry weather will completely ruin the second sowings.

Sheagaum.—During the early part of the week we had a continuation of the dry weather reported in my last. I am glad to say, however, that a change took place two days ago, when we had a good fall of rain; it poured again last night, and the cotton plants are looking excellent. The weather is again fine.

Khamgaum, 9th, 10-20.—(By Telegraph) "Crops much in want of rain. Grains seriously injured. Cotton—loss four annas.

Jalgaum, 9th.—During the past week we have had cloudy weather with some heavy showers of rain, which will benefit the crop very much. Cotton is doing well and is in full flower. Total rainfall up to date, 12 inches and 12 cents.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Friend of India.*)

On the 17th July the House of Commons ordered that copies of all despatches received at or sent from the India Office, in reference to the recent riots at Bombay be printed. From the documents thus submitted to Parliament we obtain some insight into the mental-conditions of the Government of the Western Presidency, and we regret to say that they are not at all satisfactory. That the administration of Bombay is a weak one, we have had abundant evidence, the best proof of all being the tardiness with which military force was made use of to awe the rioters in February last. We now have confirmation of the correctness of such a view, in the paper transmitted to the Secretary of State in justification of what had been done, or rather of what had been omitted to be done. The production reads so feebly that the conviction is forced upon us that the Marquis of Salisbury has not done well in allowing the Government to remain as at present constituted. India is a country in which nothing of a public character is unimportant, and we are seriously apprehensive that much mischief will yet be the result of the length to which the Bombay troubles were permitted to extend, before they were suppressed. It was noticeable in remote parts of India in February last, that the Mahomedan community was more than ordinarily excited. All that took place in Bombay was eagerly discussed in bazaars a thousand miles from the scene of tumult. A conviction was manifestly spreading that the Mahomedans of India were a truly powerful community, that they were sufficiently strong to defy at least for a time the British Government, and that they were capable of doing no small amount of mischief to kaffirs, fire-worshippers, and others. Fortunately the military element was at last introduced into Bombay, and the storm subsided, but even yet the memory of it lives, and it will be many a day before the evil results of it can be truly said to be ended. Fortunately all over India, in Calcutta, Madras, Mysore and the Punjab were men of a different stamp from Sir P. Wodehouse. In the face of an approaching Mohurrum every needful precaution was taken, and there were no disturbances of any moment except in Bombay itself.

In reading the despatch from the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State we find this declaration; "We therefore avow it to be our opinion that military force should not be brought into active operation against rioters unless or until it is known or has been shown that the civil force at the disposal of the authorities is unable to overcome them; and we assert without fear of contradiction that in no single instance in these riots was it found that the police could not master the rioters as soon as they acted in a body against them." The Secretary of State has so clearly shown the erroneous nature of the views thus expressed, that there is no necessity to pursue the subject. It may be true that the active employment of the troops was not necessary from the first moment of the troubles, but their presence was absolutely requisite, for the purpose not only of intimidating the people, but [illegible] available for active duty whenever their services should be [illegible] needed. All the headway that the Bombay [illegible] gained was due to the absence of a military force. No sensible people [illegible] desired or looked forward to a collision between British soldiers and the turbulent members of [illegible] knowing very well that the mere presence of the former would be sufficient [illegible] The common [illegible] Sir Philip Wodehouse is that his mind was not of the calibre to grasp what others plainly perceived. In 1848 when the Chartist agitation was becoming very threatening, London was filled with soldiers drawn from country quarters. Yeomanry cavalry rode up from Buckinghamshire and other parts of England to Hounslow to be near the metropolis. Artillery was stationed close to every point of vantage [illegible] use if required. And the result was that [illegible] Petition was presented to Parliament without Civil War. It was generally admitted even by the Chartists themselves that it was perfectly legal for the Government of Great Britain to move troops wherever it was considered desirable to place them, and in the same way not a soul could reasonably have complained of illegality had Sir Philip Wodehouse run a few special trains to Bombay with troops in them, just as a precautionary measure.

No administration has given such proof, as the Bombay Government has practically exhibited in former days, of the advisability of having a limitation placed upon its expenditure. That there must be a limit to expenditure is certain if the Government of India is to be a solvent one. There may be a difference of opinion whether it is better for the Government of India to allocate a certain sum for expenditure in each Presidency authorising the items of outlay from time to time itself, until the total sum has been reached; or whether, after the allocation of a certain amount has been sanctioned, the arrangement of the expenditure should be entrusted solely to the local Governments themselves. Whatever view may be adopted in regard to these points, the principle is unaffected, that as each Presidency has a certain income it should have an equally certain expenditure. What the precise figure to be laid out should be is a fair subject of discussion, and if Bombay thinks it has too small an allowance of money it has just cause for remonstrance; but on the whole there can be little doubt that the celebrated step taken by Lord Mayo in December 1870 has been productive of great good. It has been well said that "The Measure has fulfilled the expectations with which it was introduced; there are fewer controversies and misunderstandings; economy has been promoted and the efficiency of the administration increased." [illegible] the Government of Bombay took advantage of [illegible] throw discredit on the decentralization [illegible] has informed the Secretary of State that the police should be augmented in the European and mounted portions of the force, but that there are no funds available for the purpose. The despatch runs, "we cannot afford it. The allotment from the Imperial Revenues which we receive under the decentralization scheme is so scanty that we cannot meet this charge. We have long since represented to the Government of India the necessity for a modification of that scheme, and have [illegible] modification suggest the direction that such unfortunately might take. Our last representation [illegible] so we are led just before the decentralization scheme had a good to [illegible] with the Bombay riots. We are sorry for our part to be unable to recognize the validity of the plea. Decentralization has not deprived Bombay of any power, but has given more power. Bombay has under that scheme so much money to dispose of. If it buys a cake it cannot have a whistle too." It spends its funds on other things than mounted policemen, it has no just ground of complaint that it has no auxiliary civil force. The reply to Bombay on this point is so obvious, that we can only see another proof of a deficiency of governing talent in the fact, that there should be anything to answer.

A Third proof of incapacity is shown, to our mind, in this querulous complaint, "The press, however, published incessantly letters and articles of the most irritating nature, all in the interest of the Parsees, not confined to Bombay alone, and thus, as far as in it lay, contributed to disappoint those who hoped that the excitement would die out." The poor, ignorant, stupid rabble of Bombay had their angry passions excited by the publication of a Parsee book, and now we are told that the press fed the flame by irritating articles. If the articles were irritating, we may be sure that the irritation thus caused was felt by the Bombay Government and by that Government alone. The idea, too, that the press in other parts of India contributed to the progress of disorder is palpably absurd. So far from having done evil, it is our opinion that it was the press which by its urgency moved Sir Philip Wodehouse to action, and thus, just in time, saved India from calamity, and himself from personal ruin.

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